The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER

VOL. II. No. 471. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

(R.R.) SECRETARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Second Week of the engagement of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW, Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.
On This SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the admired Comedietta, by Charles Dance, entitled DELICATE GROUND.
Citizen Sangfroid - Mr Walter Baynham
Alphonse de Grandier - Mr Charles Weston
Pauline - Miss Sarah Thorne
To be followed by the Comic Drama, by Samuel Lover, Esq., entitled THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.
Gerald Pepper (with a song) - Mr John Drew.
Colonel Chesham - Mr F Allen.
Major Hans Mansfield - Mr Granby.
Agatha - Mrs Burkinshaw.
To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled THE IRISH TUTOR.
Doctor O'Toole - Mr John Drew
Charles - Mr Charles Weston
Mary - Mrs Burkinshaw.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. Harris respectfully announces THREE GRAND CONCERTS, on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th, on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock,
(By order), HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Fashionable Day Performances on WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.
Mr. Henry Smith has the honour to announce that his entertainment having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, by crowded audiences during the past week, he begs to announce its repetition every evening at 8 o'clock, until further notice.
The first Day Performance will take place on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, at 3 o'clock.
The Magnificent and Colossal Diorama, representing all the incidents of a Voyage, and the principal objects of interest in America, is allowed by all to be by far the most beautiful and effective ever exhibited, as in addition to the artistical paintings of Mr. Roberts, all the mechanical appliances that science can as yet suggest have been resorted to, in order to represent nature in its most beautiful and terrible form, both by sea and land, day and night, summer and winter.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do. 6d. Schools and children half price to stalls and second seats.

LAST NIGHT, At the ROTUNDO, Of the WONDERFUL and AMUSING EXPERIMENTS in ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, By PROFESSOR STONE.
On This SATURDAY EVENING, November 3. Doors open at Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.
Admission, 1s; Reserved seats, 2s.

AMERICAN BARQUE "LILLIAS," of Belfast, U.S.—I hereby give notice, that I will not be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew of the above-named vessel, during my stay in this port. JAMES C. GILMORE, Master.
American Consulate, 17, Eden-quay.
Dublin, 20th Nov, 1860.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

TRINITY COLLEGE. MODERN LANGUAGES.
The Professors of Modern Languages are now forming their classes. Gentlemen not connected with the College are admissible, and will find them advantageous in preparing for Competitive Examinations.
Application to be made to Signor Marani, No. 5, Trinity College, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Twelve to Five o'clock, College time.
October 29th, 1860.

MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY. SESSION 1860-61.
The Course of Lectures in Clinical Surgery will be commenced on MONDAY next, 5th November, at 10 o'clock a.m.
The Course of Lectures in Clinical Medicine will be commenced on TUESDAY next, 6th November, at 10 o'clock a.m.
(By order) J. H. WHARTON, Sec. Medical Board.
30th October, 1860.

HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN, PITT-STREET, OFF GRAFTON-STREET. Instituted 1822.
Consulting Physicians—Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. William Stokes, M D, M R I A, Regius Professor, T C D.
Consulting Surgeons—James W Cusack, Esq, F R C S, &c, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen. Josiah Smyly, Esq, F R C S, &c.
Medical officers—Samuel L Hardy, M D, F R C S I, M R I A, Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician Accoucheur to Stevens' Hospital, &c, &c. William Moore, M B, T C D, M R I A, Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, &c, &c.
Surgeon Dentist—W Brunshaw, Esq., F R C S I.
Apothecary—Mr J Graham, L S A.
Matron—Mrs Bagnall.
Collector—Mr Michael Daly, 70, Great Brunswick-street.
Bankers—Messrs Latouche and Co.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT METROPOLITAN HALL COMPANY (LIMITED).
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Friday, the 2nd of November, 1860, their attention having been called to certain announcements, advertisements, and reports, regarding Services in the Metropolitan Hall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—
"Resolved—That we hereby intimate that for these the Board is in no way responsible, and that this Resolution be inserted in the Dublin papers."
(By order of the Board) JAMES R. MILLINGTON, Registrar.
Metropolitan Hall, November, 1860.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.
Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.
DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 am for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE. DAY BOAT.
ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE.
On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-30 a.m., instead of 6-45 a.m., as heretofore.
The Train, in connection with this boat will be due in London at 10-50 p.m., Greenwich time.
An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9-15 a.m.
(By order)
Chester, 29th Oct., 1860. J. O. BINGER.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
Steerage Passengers by the Boston Vessels taken Free to New York.
FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for Boston, November 20th.
........................"Prince Albert," for New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & Co., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

NEW ROSS PORT AND HARBOUR AMENDMENT ACT.
Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session, for leave to bring in a Bill to alter, extend, amend, and enlarge, or to repeal some of the powers and provisions of "The New Ross Port and Harbour Act, 1845," and an Act of 12 Vic. c. 14, to amend the same, intituled "An Act to amend an Act" for the better regulating and improving the Port and Harbour of New Ross, in the Counties of Wexford and Kilkenny," in which Bill power will be taken to appoint New Commissioners in the room of the Commissioners appointed in virtue of the said Acts, who are now dead, disqualified, or incapable of acting. To provide for the future Election of Commissioners. To define and fix the qualifications of such Commissioners, and the qualification of the Electors, and to regulate the time and mode of their Election. To enable the Commissioners to make certain provisions for the Ballasting of Vessels. To provide for the maintenance of disabled or retired pilots. To levy tolls, rates, and duties, or to alter the existing tolls, rates, and duties. To confer, vary, and extinguish exemptions from payment of tolls, rates, and duties, or other rights or privileges, and so far as may be necessary to confirm any mortgage or mortgages or the levy of rates, or the Election of Commissioners, or other acts had or done *bona fide* by the Commissioners, acting in pursuance of the said Acts, or either of them. Also, if necessary, to borrow money, and for other purposes relating to the said Port and Harbour.
And Notice is hereby further given, that on or before 22nd of DECEMBER next, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects aforesaid will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated at New Ross, this 1st day of November, 1860.
EDWARD CARR, Solicitor for the New Ross Port and Harbour Commissioners, 4, South Frederick-street, Dublin, and New Ross.
HOLMES, AUTON, TURNBULL, AND SHARKEY, Parliamentary Agents, Westminster, S. W.

Sermons.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.
The Rev. THOMAS T. N. HULL, of Cork, will preach (D.V.) in the Wesleyan Chapel, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown, On SUNDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 4, At half-past Eleven o'clock a.m., and Seven p.m.
A Collection will be made at each Service in aid of the Kingstown Circuit Funds.

NORTH STRAND EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, AND SUNDAY AND DAILY SCHOOLS.
On To-morrow, SUNDAY, the 4th of Nov. the usual SERMONS will be preached (God willing) in the North Strand Episcopal Chapel, after Noon Service, by the Rev. Richard Hemphill, A. M.; and after Evening Service, by Rev. A. W. Leet. At or which Collections will be made for the support of the Gospel. The Committee of Management are compelled to make an extraordinary Appeal for aid on this occasion. For more than seventy years the Gospel of Christ has been preached at the North Strand, and daily schools maintained, when there was no other school in that part of the city. It is earnestly hoped that amid the numerous calls on Christian sympathy at the present time, this old outpost of the Church of God will not be allowed to be damaged, or perhaps closed, for want of the comparatively small sum required for its annual maintenance. At the present moment there is a sum of nearly £60 remaining unpaid of the salaries and other current expenses; a much larger sum than this would, therefore, be necessary to enable the Committee to clear off these demands, and to keep the church and schools open for the winter. Their trust is in Him whose is the silver and the gold, that He will put it into the hearts of those who love to spread the Gospel of the grace of God, to give some prompt and efficient aid in maintaining the preaching of His Word in this poor and populous neighbourhood. The Secretary will furnish copies of the Annual Report to those desiring further particulars. Contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Rev. Richard Hemphill, A.M., Minister, 23, Eglinton-terrace; by any of the Managing Committee; by Thomas Walsh, Esq., Secretary and Sub-Treasurer, 19, Fairview-avenue; or at the bank of Messrs. La Touche and Co., Castle-street.

RE-OPENING OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, (Commonly called Little George's Church), LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.
The above-named Church will be re-opened on To-morrow, SUNDAY, the 4th NOV., 1860, when the Sermon will be preached by his Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, after which a Collection will be made in aid of the Repair Fund.
Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.
The contributions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by E. S. Dix, Esq., Hardwicke-street; Dr. Jennings, Gardiner's-place; or the Rev. D. A. Browne, 37, Dawson-street.

SWIFT'S-ALLEY CHURCH, OFF FRANCIS-STREET. SPECIAL SERVICE—SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.
The Rev. John H. Drumm, of the Episcopal Church, United States, will, by the kind permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Preach in the above Church on SUNDAY next (To-morrow), the 4th of November. Service at 12 o'clock.

THE REV. J. D. POWELL WILL PREACH (D.V.) in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, BLACKHALL-PLACE, on TO-MORROW (Sunday), November 4, at 12 o'clock noon and 7 evening. After the Evening Service there will be a Special Prayer Meeting.

KINGSTOWN.
THE ORGAN ERECTED IN THE MARINERS' CHURCH Will be publicly opened on SUNDAY, the 4th of NOVEMBER, When Divine Service will be held at ELEVEN o'clock in the Forenoon, FOUR o'clock in the Afternoon, and SEVEN o'clock in the Evening.
A SERMON will be preached on each occasion, and a collection made after each service to defray the expense incurred in the erection of the Organ.
R. P. Stewart, Esq., Mus. Doc. of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, will preside at the Organ at each of the three services.
The entire cost of the Organ and necessary fittings will exceed £400, towards which the sum of £333 has been subscribed or collected. There is a deficiency of more than £70, to meet which there is no resource left but the collections to be made at the opening services.
The attendance and aid of all who take an interest in Church Music is earnestly requested.
Contributions from those friends who cannot attend personally will be gratefully received by the Clergy of the Church, or by any member of the Committee.

ST. JOHN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, DEANERY-COURT, FISHAMBLE-STREET.
The Annual CHARITY SERMON in behalf of the above Scriptural Schools Will be preached (God willing) in ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, FISHAMBLE-STREET, On SUNDAY, the 4th NOVEMBER, 1860, BY THE Rev. WILLIAM MARRABLE, A.M., Prebendary.
Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. William Marrable, 65, Waterloo-road; Rev. Thomas Long, curate, 13, Upper Buckingham-street; by John Flint, and Robert Butler, Esqrs., churchwardens; or by any of the Governors.
Divine Service will commence at 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
REV. S. G. MORRISON, MINISTER.
SELECTIONS FROM THE BIBLE FOR SABBATH EVENING EXERCISES, 1860.
Nov. 4—"I beseech thee, brethren."—Rom. xv. 30.
" 11—"Unto us and to our children."—Deut. xxix. 29.
" 18—"Thy seed and her seed.—Gen. iii 15.
" 25—"Except thou bless me."—Gen. xxxii. 26.
Dec. 2—"Bless me indeed."—1 Chron. iv. 10.
" 9—"The battle is the Lord's."—1 Sam. xvii. 47.
" 16—"JEHOVAH TSIDKENU."—JER. XXIII. 6.
" 23—"A sign."—Isaiah vii. 14.
" 30—"His mercy endureth for ever."—Psalm cxxxvi.
1861.
Jan. 6—"What shall I cry?"—Isaiah xl. 6
" 13—"The King in his beauty."—Isaiah xxxiii. 17.
" 20—"The young lions thereof."—Ezek. xxxviii. 13.
" 27—"A fountain opened."—Zec. xiii. 1.
Divine Service at 7 o'clock. Subject for To-morrow Evening—"The Relation of Prayer to Preaching, and of both to the Triumphs of the Gospel."

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
On TO-MORROW EVENING, NOV. 4TH, A SERMON, on behalf of the above Society, Will (D.V.) be preached in THE SCOTS' CHURCH, ORMOND-QUAY, by the Rev. ARTHUR TIDMAN, D.D., Foreign Secretary to the Society.
Service at Seven o'clock.
A Collection will be taken up after the Service.
The attendance and liberal aid of friends to the Heathen are respectfully solicited.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
On TO-MORROW, NOV. 4TH, A SERMON will (D.V.) be preached in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Northumberland-avenue, KINGSTOWN, On behalf of the above Society, by the Rev. ARTHUR TIDMAN, D.D, Foreign Secretary to the Society.
Service at Twelve o'clock.
And on WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7th, at Seven o'clock, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the same Church, when Dr. Tidman, with other speakers, will address the meeting, and communicate important information from the various fields of the Society's labours.
A Collection will be taken up after each Service.
The attendance and liberal aid of Christian friends of all denominations are respectfully solicited.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. D. Smith, Kingstown; Henry Leachman, Esq., Glenageary; and by the Rev. John Hands, the Society's Secretary, 32, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin, and 2, Brookville, Monkstown.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL. SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. JOHN WHITE. Subject—"Watchman, what of the night?"
* MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. HUNT JACKSON.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations. Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.
* Note.—On this evening, and at the same hour, Prayer might also be made in every household throughout the United Kingdom; and thus a NATIONAL PRAYER MEETING may be held by myriads of people, on every Monday, before the Throne of the Eternal, to offer through Jesus the sacrifice of prayer and praise.

Education.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.
TRINITY COLLEGE OCTOBER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.
Mr. Francis Reeves, a pupil of the School, obtained Second Place at this examination, the number of candidates being 59.
TRINITY COLLEGE JULY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.
Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the School, obtained First Place at this examination, the number of candidates being 56.
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR WRITERSHIP—JULY, 1860.
Mr. James C. Price was placed seventh amongst 80 successful candidates at this examination.
Mr. Price was six years a resident pupil in the School, till November, 1859, and obtained from the School, in the University, First Place at the Entrance Examination, July, 1857, Composition Prizes in Greek Prose and Verse, Honors in Mathematics, Classical Sizarship, and First of the First Honors in Classics and the Moral Sciences.
Mr Price also studied Sanscrit in the School, in which he scored the highest marks of any candidate at the Writership Examination—viz., 430 out of 500, the maximum number.
ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—ADDISCOMBE, JANUARY, 1860.
Mr. William Wallace, direct from the School, obtained Twelfth Place at this Examination.
ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—ADDISCOMBE, MAY, 1860.
Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained Seventh Place at this Examination, being first in order of merit of all the candidates from Ireland.
ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—WOOLWICH, JULY, 1860.
Mr. Edward Larminie, direct from the School, Twenty-Second Place at this Examination.
At the final Examination for Commissions, Woolwich, October, 1860, Mr. Charles Kirkwood, who obtained Seventeenth Place, direct from the School, January, 1859, was ranked Second, and thereby rendered eligible for a Commission in Royal Engineers.
Wellington Lodge, October, 1860.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.
Mr. MAXWELL REILLY, at the Examinations held at Trinity College, on the 16th OCT., obtained the Second Prize in French. Mr. Reilly was prepared by Monsieur DuGue, Head French Master at the Kingstown School.

PRIVATE MORNING CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Mrs. J. TYETH BOUNSALL informs her friends that she has removed from No. 3, Bombay-terrace to a more commodious residence, No. 21, ROYAL-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN, and that the Winter Term commenced on the 1st of November.
"The test of a good education is the degree of mental culture it imparts."
The course of instruction embraces Sacred and Profane History, Ancient, Modern, Political, and Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, the Use of the Globes, Geometry, and every other branch of a solid English education; French, German, Music, Kalisthenic Exercises, &c., &c. General and scientific knowledge are conveyed as opportunities present, and useful standard works are read and conversed on.
Mrs. Bounsall is assisted by a superior resident English Governess, and the following Professors:—
French.......... Mons. Duflos.
Pianoforte and Theory of Music... Mr. Logier.
Kalesthenic Exercises......... Mr. Henry Garbois.
Young Ladies' are permitted to join any of the classes separately.
References are kindly permitted to the parents of Pupils, to the Rev. Denham Smith, Mosaphir-terrace, Kingstown; the Rev. Dr. Fleury, 24, Upper Leeson-street; and the Rev. Dr. Urwick, 40, Rathmines-road, Dublin.
Prospectuses may be obtained on application.
Mrs. Bounsall has vacancies for two Young Ladies, as Boarders.
21, Royal-terrace, Kingstown.

COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL SCHOOL, 6, HUME-STREET, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
PRINCIPALS: Mr. WM. HEAZLE, M A T C D, Ex-Classical Sizar, Classical First Honorman, Prizeman in English Composition, First Scholar, 1851. Mr. WM. MORTIMER, M A T C D, Ex-Science Sizar, Science First Honorman, Lloyd Exhibitioner, Bishop Law's Prizeman, First Senior Moderator, and First Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
This Establishment has just completed the fourth year from its opening, and during that limited period the following distinctions have been obtained by the pupils:—
Three Classical Sizarships, T C D.
Five high places at Entrance, T C D.
Sixteen Classical Honors, T C D.
Twelve Science Honors, T C D.
Two First Honors in Logics, T C D.
Six Prizes in Modern Languages, T C D.
Four Catechetical Premiums, T C D.
Four Engineering Prizes, Q C Galway.
One Science Scholarship, Q C Galway.
One Science Exhibition, Q C Cork.
Two Admissions R Military Academy, Sandhurst.
Two Admissions R Military Academy, Woolwich.
Two Naval Cadetships.
Since Mr. Heazle began to devote his attention to the preparation of pupils for the Sizarship Examination, thirteen gentlemen, prepared exclusively by himself, without any aid beyond that provided for them in school, have been successful.
The Principals beg leave to draw the attention of the public to the following facts:—
1. That the two Departments of Classics and Science are represented by unmistakably qualified men; Mr. Heazle being the only person at the head of a school in Dublin who has obtained First Classical Scholarship, and Mr. Mortimer being the only person holding a First Science Gold Medal who occupies a similar position.
2. That the Two Principals work in their establishment from morning until night, devoting their entire time and all their energies to their business; and that they have no other calling to divide their interests or distract their attention.
3. That the Junior Pupils, Day Boys as well as Boarders, are carefully taught their lessons for the ensuing day every evening, from 6 p m to 8 p m, by Mr. Heazle and the Resident Master, Mr. Mortimer being occupied at this time with his Woolwich Class.
N.B.—The Boarders of the Establishment attend the Parish Church and Sunday School of St. Peter's.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
The Organist of St. Bridget's Church—PRINCIPAL.
Prospectuses on application.

PRIVATE DAY AND EVENING CLASSES, 31, NORTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.
Conducted by D. SULLIVAN, A.B., T.C.D.
Assisted by two Sizars of T.C.D., and a first-class English Master.
The course of instruction comprises English, French, Greek, Latin, and Mathematics.
Day attendance, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
Evening do. from 7 to 9 o'clock.
Engagements may be made by the month or quarter.
Vacancies for a few young Gentlemen as Boarders.
Numerous references can be given to Clergymen, and Gentlemen whose sons have been educated by Mr. Sullivan.
These Classes will be found to present the highest advantages that can be desired, and to obviate the objections frequently made to large Public Schools.
Terms known by application to Mr. Sullivan.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.
In the matter of the Estate of Henry Hayden Lannigan, Owner and Petitioner.
THE Hon. Judge Dobbs, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of November, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, at his Court, in the Landed Estates Court, situate at the Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private proposals, of which due notice shall be given), in two Lots, the Lands of Ahenny, Tinnakelly, and Farnane, described in the Map of the Ordnance Survey as Ahenny, situate in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and Ahenny Little, in the barony of Slievardagh, all in the County of Tipperary, held under lease for lives renewable for ever. Lot 1, being part of the Lands of Ahenny and Tinnakelly, now known as Ahenny and Ahenny Little, situate partly in the said barony of Iffa and Offa East, and partly in the said barony of Slievardagh and county of Tipperary, containing 617a. 0r. 39p. statute measure, or thereabouts, and producing a profit rent of £97 16s. 0d., and Lot 2, being part of the Lands of Farnane, now known as part of the Lands of Ahenny, situate in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and County of Tipperary, containing 122a. 2r. 6p. statute measure, or thereabouts, and producing a profit rent of £57 6s. 4d.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
Griffith's valuation of Lot No. 1 is £307 12s; and of Lot No. 2 is £86 15s.
This estate is held under one Indenture of Lease for lives renewable for ever, but the head-rent payable under that lease is thereby apportioned on each of the lots.
Nearly the entire estate is held by tenants under leases for terminable interests, the rents payable by the tenants of Lot 1 amounting only to about two-thirds of Griffith's valuation; and the rents payable by the tenants of Lot 2 being under Griffith's valuation.
The lands are situate within five miles of Carrick-on-Suir, eight from Callan, twelve from Clonmel, and seventeen from Waterford.
Both lots will be sold subject to a jointure of £50 a year for Mrs. Mary Lannigan, now aged over sixty years, the mother of the owner; but Lot 1 is to bear and indemnify Lot 2 against £30 a year, portion of the said jointure; and Lot 2 is to bear and indemnify Lot 1 against £20 a year, the residue of the said jointure.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin;
To WILLIAM DESPARD, Esq., Killaghy Castle, Mullinahone, Callan, in the County of Tipperary; or, to
Messrs. CHARLES GAUSSEN and SON, Solicitors, having the carriage of the Sale, No. 12, Gardiner's-place, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY GALWAY.
In the matter of the Estate of Helena Cecilia Connolly, Owner; Exparte William Johnston, Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at his Court, Inns-quay, city of Dublin, in one Lot, the following Lands and Premises, held in fee-farm, as stated in the Rental and particulars in this matter, viz.:—

Denominations.	Quantity in Statute Measure.			Yearly Rent.			Griffith's Valuation.			Hodges & Smith's Valuation.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ballyroe, alias Cararoe, ..	309	3	20	171	5	8½	151	7	0	197	5	6
Poulshasque, alias Liskea, ..	162	3	22	66	3	11	46	6	0	70	11	3
Liskea, ..	211	3	15	110	2	9	75	5	0	95	5	7
	684	2	17	347	12	4	272	18	0	363	2	4

Dated 29th day of June, 1860. R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
WM. JOHNSTON, Solicitor.
The above Lands are held under a Fee Farm Grant (with other lands), bearing date 20th September, 1753.
The Lands comprised in above Indenture were partitioned by a deed made in pursuance of a decree of the Lord Chancellor of 9th July, 1857, in the cause of Glasgow Connolly and Wife v. Wm. M'Dermott and others.
The Lands now to be sold were under this partition allotted to the Owner in this matter, subject to one moiety of the head rent, which moiety amounts to £24 18s 4½d annually; also to Quit Rent and Rent-charge, together amounting to £10 5s 7d.
The above lands are situate within about 3 miles of Ballymoe, 6 miles from Castlerea, 12 miles from Roscommon, and 16 miles from Tuam.
For Rental and particulars apply to the Landed Estates Court, on Inns-quay, Dublin; or to
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Petitioner in person, 22, Blackhall-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

DALKEY.—TO BE LET, Furnished, for the winter months, or for a year, VICTORIA HOUSE, beautifully situated in the above healthful and convenient locality; it contains sixteen apartments, with excellent garden and offices; is well sheltered, and stands in the centre of near five acres, with gate-lodge, &c.; an abundant supply of spring and soft water; has been occupied for several years by families of distinction, and will be vacant on the 5th inst.—Apply to J. M. Burke, Dalkey; or, H. Maclean, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 51 feet in depth. The tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

OFFICE TO LET.—A large front room, first floor, 25, Upper Sackville-street.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED LODGINGS TO BE LET, in the upper part of Harcourt-street, consisting of two drawingrooms, with folding doors; four bedrooms, gas, &c.—Apply to "F. G.," Irish Times Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN, who would occupy a very large, airy, double-bedded room, can be accommodated with board and residence in a respectable Protestant family, within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office.—Address "E. C.," Office of Irish Times.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.

WANTED, by the Committee of the Dublin Terpsichorean Club, ONE or TWO LARGE ROOMS in a respectable house, for the use of the members; they would be only required three or four nights in the week.—Address, stating particulars, for one week, to "J A R, Club," Irish Times Office.

PRIZE POULTRY FOR SALE. Grey Dorking, from Captain Hornby's celebrated Birmingham cross birds; Black Spanish, from Captain Hornby's 100 guineas birds; and White Crested Black Fowls, from the first breeding in England, which were prepared and intended for Exhibition, at the Royal Dublin Society's Winter Show, but from which "Poultry" are this year excluded.—To be seen at Rose-hill, top of Carysfort-avenue, one mile from the Blackrock Station.

Auctions.

MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (Chiefly the Manufacture of the late eminent Firm of Williams & Gibton),
Including a handsome Pedestal Sideboard, Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs and Sofa, a Recumbent Chair in Haircloth, a very Fine Winged Wardrobe, with six deep Drawers, forming the Centre Compartment; also, Ponceau Damask Window Curtains, with Draperies and Pole Cornices, Patent Zinc and Roller Blinds, Two handsome Mantelpiece Glasses in Carved and Gilt Wood Frames, Richly-cut Crystal and Ormolu Chandeliers for Wax Lights, Two Shades of Foreign Preserved Birds, A Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, London; a Music Seat and Canterbury, A Pair of Globes, A few Original Paintings in Oil, by Roberts, Petrie, &c.; Tapestry Room Carpets and Rugs, Brussels ⅝ wide Stair Carpets and Brass Rods, A Large Greenhouse Stand, and Lead-over Platform, A small Garden Engine, eight Portland Flower Vases, Composition Figures and Pedestals, A Brass Arm Guard, Gas Lantern, Gas Bracket and Pendant, A Doghouse, on Wheels, Long and Short Ladders, a Wheelbarrow, Flower Pots, Tubs, Plants, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at No. 7, CLIFTON-TERRACE, SALT-HILL, On TUESDAY, the 6th NOVEMBER, 1860.
In consequence of the House having been disposed of, the Household Furniture and Effects, chiefly comprising a Large set of dining tables; pedestal and cellaret sideboards and plate buckets; sets parlour, drawing-room, and chamber chairs; a very fine sofa in ponceau damask; loo, breakfast, and card tables; two four-post bedsteads in chintz, with spring mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets and quilts; mahogany wardrobes and case of drawers; a secretary and bookcase; toilet tables and wash-stands; cheval, small pier, and toilet glasses; printed cloth carpets; bronze and brass fenders, and fire-irons; mahogany hall chairs, a wheel barometer, oil-cloth and foot mats; iron bedsteads and bedding; kitchen and pantry tables, plate drainer, chairs and iron fender; a tin-lined screen; china, glass, delf and culinary requisites.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—GREAT SALE of Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. Thomas Gosselin, Esq., J.P., has again instructed the Subscribers
TO SELL UNRESERVEDLY BY AUCTION, AT FERNSBORO', (2 miles from Float and 1 mile from Ballywillan Stations, M.G.W.R.; 2 miles from Castlepollard, and 10 from Longford.)
On Tuesday, the 6th of NOVEMBER, 1860, at One o'clock, p.m.,
His Entire Stock and Herd of the Home and Out Farms, comprising Breeding and Feeding Sheep, Fat and Stalling Heifers and Bullocks, of extraordinary size and advanced condition, viz.—320 sheep, as follows:—120 prime long-woolled two and three years old breeding ewes, of great size, and running with rams since the latter end of September; 70 grand mixed hoggets; 130 prime well-bred lambs, mixed genders; 92 head of cattle, as follows:—22 four years old bullocks, in prime condition; 27 three years old do, in forward stalling condition; 7 two years old do, do; 20 weanling bullocks; 12 fat cows; 4 fat heifers; 1 chestnut colt, three years old, very promising, now in training; 2 two and a half years old colts, of great size; 2 yearling do.
Subscribers beg to announce that the Proprietor, having now fully adopted the Annual Sales for selling off his full-grown and succession Stock, has authorised them to assure the Flock and Stockmasters of Ireland that the Sale shall be honourably conducted, in the same unreserved manner which characterised it in past seasons; and on their own part have the pleasure to say that the increase in numbers and superb quality of Mr. Gosselin's Stock at the coming Sale will meet the highest notions of Feeders, in size and condition.
Terms—Cash, or previously approved Bills. Other particulars at Sale.
GANLY, SONS, & PARKER, Auctioneers, Woolbrokers, Smithfield Salesmasters, Commission Agents, &c., USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN, AND LONGFORD.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Miscellaneous Books; also some valuable Paintings and Engravings; A Statue of Eve, after Bailey; a Large Pair of Cary's Globes; An Ebony Flute, Library Bookcases, Patent Erard Harp; Guitars, and other Effects,
Will be Sold by Auction, in these Rooms, On TUESDAY NEXT, 6th November, 1860, and following days, Commencing at One o'clock.
Among the Books will be found Ware's Irish Antiquities, by Harris, 2 vols; Stockdale's Shakspere, 6 vols; Burder's Bible, 4 vols; Butler's Lives of the Saints, 5 vols; Bryant's Mythology, 3 vols; Bowyer's Lives of the Pope's, 7 vols; Locke's Works, 3 vols; Sharpe's London Magazine, 12 vols; Edwards' Views in Scinde; Clarke's Bible, 6 vols; Doddridge's Expositor, 4 vols; Scholey's Hume and Smollett, 16 vols; Gibbon's Rome, 12 vols; Hooke's Roman History, 11 vols; Blackwood's Magazine, 31 vols; Edinburgh Cabinet Library, 28 vols; De Foe's Novels, 20 vols; Household Words and Narrative, 16 vols; Fuller's Worthies, 3 vols; Mechanics' Magazine, 25 vols; Wellington Dispatches, 8 vols; Partington's Cyclopædia, 7 vols; Sermons in MS, 26 vols; Campbell's Letters, 3 vols; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 4 vols; James's Richard Cœur de Lion, 4 vols, &c.
H. LEWIS, Auctioneer, 31, Anglesea-street.

Horses and Carriages.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, at DYCER'S REPOSITORY, Stephen's-green, a very handsome bay MARE, 4 years old, 15 hands high, trained to carry a lady, or would make a neat match phaeton mare.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
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With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

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Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. £700,000.
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NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
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LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
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With Agencies in the principal towns.
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ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1825, CAPITAL £1,000,000.
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RALPH S CUSACK, Esq, J P, Bellomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square, North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN F WALLER, Esq., LL.D., 4, Herbert-street.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
(By order) THOMAS MANLY, Secretary.
Dublin, 34 B, College-green, 30th Oct., 1860.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions. Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

TO BE SOLD, a Bargain, very handsome FURNITURE, in excellent preservation, for sitting and bedroom, with glass, china, &c.—Any private party requiring such will be treated with by applying to "E. T. F.," Irish Times Office.

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COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 42 AND 43, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.
FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT NEW GOODS, IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.
Silk Department, Fancy Dress Department, Merino and Stuff Department, Shawl Department, Mantle Department, Fur Department, Ladies' Underclothing Department, Children's Dress Department, Calico and Muslin Department, Linen and Damask Department, Flannel and Blanket Department, Ribbon Department, Flower and Feather Department, Lace and Sewed Muslin Department, Bonnet and Millinery Department, Hosiery and Glove Department, Trimming and Haberdashery Department, Cabinet and Stationery Department, Boot and Shoe Department, Shirt and Handkerchief Department, Gentlemen's Ready Made Department, Woollen Department.
N.B.—It is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient and retired for carriages.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

FRENCH BLACK GLACE SILKS.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, & CO. direct special attention to a lot of Prime Black Glace Silks, which they are selling greatly under the regular price.
M'B., C., & CO. have also just received a magnificent collection of New Silks, in Fancies, Brocades, &c., &c.
P.S.—VELVETS IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. beg to remind the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland they are now admitted to stand unrivalled for the Design, Cut, and Manufacture of Coats, which, by a grace of outline, a symmetrical development of bust, and by imparting a large expansion to the chest and shoulder, produce an extremely elegant effect. We wish to call particular attention to the improvement we have effected in the Sleeves for this season, and which is *en suite* with the design of our Coats. The absurdity of gentlemen getting Coats made by mere Trousersmakers, under a mistaken idea of economy, will be evident from the fact of our cheap Coats, say from Twenty-five to Thirty-five shillings, being more becoming, and far more gentlemanlike, than Coats sold for from Three to Five Guineas at inferior houses. We beg to inform gentlemen that though we have never resorted to the disreputable practice of parading our Customers in a newspaper, pinning illustrious names to a tailor's advertisement, we can point with pride to our Patronage Book, which contains the autographs of 73 Peers, Honourables, and Baronets, 30 Generals, Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, and some 700 of the *elite* of the Clergy, Army, Navy, and the Bar.
Noblemen and Gentlemen favouring us with a line from any part of Ireland will be waited on by one of our Travellers, with samples of our manufacture.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SELLING OFF.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, PREVIOUS TO ALTERATIONS.
W. H. CLIFT respectfully announces that, owing to his business increasing beyond expectation, he is compelled to enlarge his premises, and has decided upon clearing out a portion of his Stock at temptingly Low Prices, to effect a speedy clearance.
CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, STAIR CARPETS, DRUGGETS, FELTS, MATTINGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.

DAMASK AND CHINTZ WAREHOUSE, 62, HENRY-STREET, (Corner of Denmark-street) J CORBETT AND CO.
Beg to inform the Trade and the Public that their Extensive Stock is ready for inspection.
November 2, 1860.

MRS. MATTHEWS has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS, And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season.
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
Warerooms, 49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WOOLLEN SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, AND GLOVES, Of the best selected quality, and in large variety, at EDWARD CARRIGAN'S, 34, BACHELOR'S-WALK, CARLISLE-BRIDGE.
N.B.—Just received, a supply of the Celebrated Driving Gloves, at One Shilling per pair.

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A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.
Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d.
Ladies' and Children's equally moderate.
J. MURRAY'S, 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (near the Rotundo.)
N.B.—Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

LION IRON WORKS, GREEK-STREET, DUBLIN.
W. FIELDING is now retiring from Business, and will Sell without reserve his present stock of IRON GATES, BEDSTEADS, and other effects, on unprecedentedly Low Terms. There are some beautiful ENTRANCE and FIELD GATES, with IRON AND METAL POSTS, with a variety of Farm Gates.

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.
The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.
This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.
The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.
The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at WILLIAM DANIEL'S GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

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The largest and most varied Assortment in the Kingdom, With FIRE-IRONS to suit, at HODGES AND SONS', 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAILLASSES, &c., &c.
Servants' Stretcher Bedsteads, 10s. to 12s. each.
Children's Cots, 21s., 25s., 32s. each.
French Bedsteads, 18s. 6d., 24s., 30s. each.
Albert do., 25s., 35s., 40s., 50s. each.
Paillasses, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. each.
Cocoa Mattresses, 10s. 6d. to 25s. each.
Best Curled Hair do., 25s. to 50s. each.
In large variety, at WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment, 23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SONS', 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

DRAWINGROOM GRATES.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S Stock of Grates is largely assorted with the most beautiful designs. For Sittingrooms and Bedrooms their stock comprises every size, price, and description, and will be found on comparison to stand the test of competition.
House-furnishing Ironmongery in all its branches.
Prices very moderate.
Amongst other articles attention is called to the following:—
Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps, Fenders and Fire Irons, Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers, Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
J. E. & Co. are Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, &c.
And are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Houses, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

PATENT AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
J. M. SINGER AND CO. have these Machines always in Stock for every branch of trade. They are superior to most Sewing Machines, AS THE STITCH DOES NOT RIP OUT, and for beauty and durability cannot be surpassed.
Agent for Ireland: GEORGE F. BENNETT, 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR SALE OR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 30 to 80 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.
Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones (not dried) in Casks, Vitriolised Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano, and all other Special Manures.
N.B.—Early orders are respectfully solicited for Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines Horse Rakes, and Patent Cultivator.

Miscellaneous.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), .. 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.
Fawcett and Co.'s Best Old Irish Whiskey, .. 18s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett and Co.'s Fine old Mellow do, .. 16s "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT AND CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

COFFEE ABSOLUTELY PURE.
We respectfully beg the attention of our Friends and the Public to the QUALITY OF OUR COFFEES, carefully selected from the best growths of Ceylon, Jamaica, East India, and the Brazils, roasted daily, and ground only in small quantities at a time; we can engage them at all times to be fresh roasted and ground, and of surpassing excellence. And, as we do not allow a mixture of Chicory with them, under any pretence whatever, they will be found perfectly pure. We sell Chicory in Packets only, at 6d per pound for best quality, and we advise our friends who prefer it to mix for themselves; they will thereby effect a saving of from 8d to 1s 4d per lb.
WE RECOMMEND Per Pound.
Our Rich Fine Flavoured, 1s. 8d. of excellent quality, and as fine as need be desired for general use.
Our particularly Choice, 1s. 10d. a combination of the finest Coffees in the world, which cannot be surpassed at any price.
OLDHAM BROTHERS, THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT, (Nearly opposite the General Post Office,) 14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

SHANNON SAUCE, A New, Economical, and DELICIOUS SAUCE, For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c.
Prepared only by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., DUBLIN;
And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 63, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen, at 4s. 1d. per Gallon. Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards will be allowed a reduction. Country orders attended to, on receipt of Post Office order in favour of J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, EDEN-QUAY.

FRENCH COLZA OIL, 4s 6d PER GALLON.
Liquid Gas or Belmontine Oil, 4s 6d per Gallon.
Paraffin Oil, 3s 2d do.
Lamp Oil, 4s 0d do.
Reduction made in the above prices, if taken in quantities.
Lamp Wick and Glasses, suitable for the Moderateur and Paraffin Lamp, Imported and Sold by WILLIAM ELLWOOD, Family Druggist, 146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN, Within one door of North Great George's-street, opposite Marlborough-street.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON, LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ECONOMY IN LIGHT.
Paraffin Lamps, of New and Beautiful Designs, from 1s 3d to 40s each.
PURE PARAFFIN, BELMONTINE, COLZA OIL, and LIQUID GAS, at lowest prices.
SAMUEL BOYD, Drug, Oil, and Colour Merchant, 46, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.
PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFIN LAMPS.
The Best and Cheapest yet produced.
M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use.
Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns.
THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP, COMPLETE for 1s 3d!!
M'MASTER AND CO., Druggists, 121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps, Pillar do. do., Stand do. do., in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

Cards.

ORIENTAL BATHS, 50, UPPER RATHMINES.—The Rathmines Turkish Bath is pronounced by many who have had fair trial to be the best in Dublin! Satisfactory reasons why given to inquiries at the Baths. Prices—Morning and Evening, 1s; Daytime, 1s 6d; Shampooing, 6d. Health! Strength! Cleanliness! Invigoration! Increasing Numbers! Entire Satisfaction!

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c.
E. J. HARTY Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY, ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, &c., &c. (Exactly opposite Crow-street), DUBLIN.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN J. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 33, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	6
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 71, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
Address—71, William-street.

Wants.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, AND DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, a Situation as above, by a person who has had some experience, and who can refer to the family which she has just left.—Apply to "A. B.," care of Mr. Stokes, 103, Middle Abbey-street.

TO MILLOWNERS.—Advertiser, a Young, Married Man, who has had a long experience in the working of large concerns, and is a first-class judge of wheat, wishes for an engagement as Superintendent or Manager; most satisfactory reference and testimonials.—Address "M. H.," 189, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

WANT SITUATIONS.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to procure a Situation, as attendant on an invalid, or on an elderly lady; the advertiser has had much experience in this line, and can have the highest testimonials as to character from families now in town; she is a member of the Church of England; and can be heard of for a week by directing to "E. M.," at Mr. Watts's, 111, Summer-hill, or Irish Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, in a small family, a respectable Middle-aged Person, of active habits; understands jellies, creams, confectionery, and pastries; can give good references; advertiser is a Protestant, of the North of Ireland; would wait on a lady, if required.—Please Address "M. L.," 3, Denzille-street, Dublin.

HOUSEKEEPER, or COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—Will be shortly disengaged, in consequence of the family leaving home, a respectable Englishwoman, who understands her business, and can be highly recommended.—Address "M. L.," Dunmore House, Durrow, Queen's County.

A YOUNG WOMAN, lately disengaged, wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID or THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family, and will make herself generally useful; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; will be heard of for a week.—Address "M. H.," 143, Lower Baggot-street.

WANTED, a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID, or to attend a lady, is a dress maker; can do plain work, or, if required, wash and make up; can be highly recommended.—Address "S. Q.," Portarlington.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a respectable Young Woman, now in her service as PARLOUR AND HOUSEMAID, in a Gentleman's family, either in Dublin or its immediate neighbourhood; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended; will be disengaged in a few days.—Application to be made to "J. B. E.," Cromlech, Loughlinstown, county Dublin.

HOUSEMAID.—A respectable, active Young Woman just disengaged, wishes to obtain a Situation as above. She was two years in her last place, and will be highly recommended by her late mistress.—Address "S. R.," Irish Times Office.

A STEADY Young Girl wishes a Situation as KITCHEN or HOUSEMAID, in a house of business; can be well recommended by her last mistress, in town at present.—Any commands for "R. M.," at 40, Upper Sackville-street, will be attended to.

A THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman, who can do up fine things in the neatest manner; is a Protestant; can be strongly recommended.—Please address "M. C.," Irish Times Office.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT, a steady Man; has no incumbrance; has lived five years in his last situation; has a perfect knowledge of his business; his character will be found to bear the strictest inquiry for good conduct and capabilities.—Address "H. N.," 1, Clare-street, and 32, Henry-street, for a few days.

WANTS a Situation, as INSIDE SERVANT, a steady, active, regular Man, who understands his business perfectly; plate and lamps &c.; is a Protestant, without any incumbrance or followers; can be well recommended from both town and country.—Any commands addressed "J. B.," Irish Times Office, Lower Abbey-street, will be attended to.

AS INDOOR or GENERAL SERVANT, only a few days disengaged from highly respectable gentlemen in the country, a steady, active Man, who thoroughly understands his business as above; lamps, plate, furniture, and would care a carriage or drive, if required; has no objection to wear livery; would be found a willing, obliging servant, which his discharges specify; can be highly recommended by his last master and present employer; is a Protestant, and a native of the North of Ireland.—Please address, "J. C.," 24, Upper Abbey-street, or Irish Times Office.

WANTS a Situation, as COACHMAN, a respectable Young Man from the Country, can drive in double or single harness; character good; references and discharges unexceptionable.—Address "G. T.," Irish Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN, who can be well recommended, wishes to obtain a Situation as GROOM and COACHMAN; can attend table well, and make himself generally useful, or would take care of a lodge; his wife would undertake to do washing, or would go single, if required.—Please address "A. B.," No. 1, College-green, or Irish Times Office.

PORTER, or otherwise, an active Young Man, a Protestant, married, without family; writes a good hand; and understands the care of Horses well, and will be highly recommended by his present employer, whom he has been with for a long period, but will be disengaged in a few days.—Address "E. M.," Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

WANTED for the Country, in a Clergyman's family 40 miles from Dublin, with Railway accommodation, a Gentleman able and willing to impart to three boys a thorough practical English Education, and to prepare them soundly for entrance into T.C.D., including science for first year; a Christian Churchman, and one of experience, desired.—Please address, stating terms, &c., &c., to "F. M. S.," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, an OFFICE CLERK, writing a good hand.—Application by letter to Bagots, Hutton, and Co.

WANTED, immediately, Three or Four Second-hand Strong SEA CHESTS. They must be dove-tailed at joints, and also fastened with hoop-iron.—Address, stating lowest terms, to "W. W. R.," Irish Times Office.

C. BAILEY, Rope Manufacturer, Late of 18, Bachelor's-walk,
REMOVED to 33, BACHELOR'S-WALK, two doors from Sackville-street. Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, SACKS, and SHEEP NETS, &c., of best quality, and lowest price. Country orders punctually attended to.

BREAD.—German Barm Bread, of delicious sweetness and flavour; keeps perfectly free from the least acidity for days. To be had at JAMES WALSHE'S, 23, MOORE-STREET, DUBLIN.

POTATOES FOR SALE.—For Sale, for one week, at Sweetmount House, Dundrum (top of Sweetmount-avenue), a quantity of Scotch Down Potatoes, picked and free from disease.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY, forwarded in Bags to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal.
BEVERLY SMYTH, COAL MERCHANT, SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, first-class Orrel Coal, Gilcrux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack.
No charge made for the use of Bags, if returned without delay and prepaid.
Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire.
Van supplied on a moment's notice.

GILCRUX COLLIERY.—OFFICE, 25, CITY-QUAY. Large arrivals of those superior House Coal, which can be supplied to the public through any of the Merchants in the trade.—E. S. G. ROBINSON, Colliery Agent.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 13, Corkhill, Dublin.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes.
Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 17, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 3 p.m.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET.
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 0 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 44, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 34, Lower Sackville-street.

B. HYAM'S
LEADING STYLES
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

The following are specially announced:—

THE CLEVELAND COAT
can be worn with or without a Coat.—An excellent Overcoat introduced by B. HYAM,
32s, 42s, 45s, and 55s.

THE NEW INVERNESS CAPE;
A novel, graceful, and well-finished Garment, in durable and Fashionable Materials,
20s, 25s, 32s, and 40s.

THE CAMBRIDGE WRAPPER,
in a Variety of the Newest Materials,
20s, 25s, 30s, and 42s.

WALKING AND LOUNGE COATS
in B. HYAM'S newest and most appropriate Styles,
21s, 28s, 32s, and 35s.

UNDRESS, HALF-DRESS, & FULL-DRESS SUITS,
universally admired for
Quality of Material, Fashion, and Workmanship,
42s, 50s, 55s, and 60s.

CONJOINT GARMENTS
suitable for Tourists, Business and General Undress adoption.
THE GUINEA COAT AND VEST,
THE TWENTY SHILLING TROUSERS AND VEST,
THE THIRTY-EIGHT SHILLING SUIT,
THE TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS,
cut on improved principles,
16s 6d.
VESTS TO MATCH,
8s 6d,
Made to Order.

B. HYAM,
Tailor and Clothier,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt. — ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE, 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion and purchased within the last eight months, from the most eminent manufacturers.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY
MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF
Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medals, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 12th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 72nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
☞ Portable Eight-Day Plate and Striking Clocks, suitable for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Mess-rooms. Engraving Executed. Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewelry Repaired, Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

JEWELLERY, PLATE, AND ELECTRO-PLATE
WAREROOMS,
43, GRAFTON-STREET.
The Proprietor, H. E. FLAVELLE, a Manufacturer of long standing in the City, has lately fitted up the largest Workshops in Ireland for the Manufacturing of Jewellery, &c.
Diamonds, Pearls and other Gems Re-set.
Electro-Plating on a most extensive scale, and Persons requiring Articles Re-plated can see them in progress at his extensive Workshops, 43, GRAFTON-STREET.
Solid Watches, at the lowest possible scale of prices, with ten years' engagement.
Hair Plaited and Mounted in every variety of Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c.
N.B.—His re-plating of old articles, such as Candlesticks, Dishes, Spoons, Forks &c., cannot be equalled by any house in the City. A single trial will prove this.
A very splendid Centrepiece and Plateau, cost £25—will be sold for 14 guineas.

WHAT TIME IS IT—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 18s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS
AND COFFEE IN IRELAND.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS.
Respectfully beg the attention of their Friends and the Public to the following
LIST OF TEAS, WHICH THEY RECOMMEND.
All of which have been personally and carefully selected from the choicest parcels of the last and new Season's Import, and will be found on trial superior to any Teas at the same price to be had elsewhere.
THE FINE STRONG BRISK BLACK AT 3s 4D.
A capital Tea for general use.
THE VERY SUPERIOR BLACK AT 3s 8D.
Of great strength and flavour, usually sold at 4s.
THE MATCHLESS BLACK AT 4s per lb.
(The finest Tea imported usually sold at 4s 4d.)
COFFEES GUARANTEED PURE AND ROASTED DAILY.
Rich Fine Flavoured Coffee, ... 1s 6d. per lb.
Particularly Choice Coffee, ... 1s 10d. "
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.

TO FAMILIES.
For Genuine Old Wines, New Season's Teas, Pure Old Islay and Dublin Whiskey, Cognac Brandy, Guinness' Double Stout, Bass' and other Pale Ales, try the Old-Established Tea and Wine Warehouse,
Nos. 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.
ROBERT BLAKE, Importer.
Daily delivery, within five miles of the city; Kingstown and Blackrock, every Tuesday and Friday.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest styles:—
☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldere's Worm Powders, and Rackam's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
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SINGER'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
A large number of these very superior machines always in Stock, for every branch of trade, particularly for Tailoring and Bootclosing. They are easy to keep in order, and the STITCHING CANNOT BE RIPPED. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEO. F. BENNETT, Agent for Ireland.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1860.
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
I MISSION BUILDING, 27, TOWNSEND-STREET, 11-30 a.m. Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary.
Subject:—"Jesus, the Great High Priest"—Exod. xxviii. 34.
II MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m. Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-sch. T.C.D.
Subject:—"Are 'All Souls' and the Irish Brigade out of Purgatory yet?"
1. How can the Bishop of Rome or Dr. Cullen be High Priests when none were ever "ordained to offer up gifts and sacrifices for sins," "neither doth any man take the honour to himself but he that is called by God as Aaron was"?—Heb. v. 1-4, Dr. Cullen's Roman Catholic Bible.
How can sinful men be High Priests for sinners when God says of Christ, "It was fitting we should have such a High Priest—holy, innocent, undefiled, separated from sinners, and made higher than the Heavens—who needed not daily (as the other priests) to offer sacrifices, first for His own sins and then for the people's: for this He did once in offering Himself"?—Heb. vii. 26 27, Roman Catholic Bible.
Does not the note on Heb. vii. 23, in Dr Cullen's Bible say:—"Our Lord Jesus is a Priest for ever, and hath no successor?" and does not verse 24 of the same chapter show that He keeps this Priesthood in His own hands, and has no vicar or substitute either on earth or in Heaven? What, then, becomes of the High Priesthood of the Pope and his bishops through the world?
II. According to Romanists there was no Purgatory before the death of Christ, but a place of rest for all the faithful, as is said in the note on Genesis, xxxvii. 35 in Dr. Cullen's Bible. Are then, those faithful departed worse off now than they were then? Whether is it pleasanter to be in Purgatory or in Limbo?
What souls, and how many, were relieved on Friday by the Masses for "all souls"? Did those who paid get as much good for their friends as those who gave 2s. 6d., and 5s., 10s., and £1?
If the three souls of the slain of the Irish Brigade are now in glory, being brought free through Purgatory by the many masses and requiems, are they not better off than those now returning, who may suffer still in life, and may not be so cared for by the priests after death?
If the three departed heroes were real martyrs for the Church and her head, why were they dragged through Purgatory at all? Is not the real Purgatory for sins great and small "the blood of Jesus Christ, which cleanses from all sin"?—1 John i. 7, Roman Catholic Bible.
Is not this applied through faith, and not through the sacraments, nor the priests, nor the saints?—Rom. iii. 25, Roman Catholic Bible.
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear. Bring your Bibles. "Believe on the Lord Jesus, and be saved."—Acts xvi. 31, Roman Catholic Bible.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
29, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

Publications.

This Day is Published, 8vo, sewed, Price 2d.; by post 3d.
THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND (1860), CONSIDERED; in a letter addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle.
By WILLIAM LEVINGE, Esq.
Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, & Co., 104, Grafton-street.

THE REV. MR. FORREST'S ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.
This day is Published, Price One Penny.
The Third Number of
THE REVIVALIST, OR SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE RECORD.
Containing Reports of the various Meetings and Special Services held at the Metropolitan Hall, and other Places of Worship in Dublin; together with interesting particulars relative to Meetings and Lectures held in connection with Young Men's Associations during the past week.
Published by W. MACDONA, at the Office, 35, William-street, Dublin and Sold by all Booksellers.
N.B.—Five Copies will be sent Free by Post for 6d. Persons residing in the suburbs can procure it through the Newsvender who supplies the district.
Agents wanted throughout Ireland.

Just Published, price 1s. 6d., Post 8vo.
THE LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1860, with Commentary, Section by Section, and copious Index.
By JONATHAN ADAIR PHILLIPS, A.B., Barrister-at-Law.
Dublin: Published by PURDON, BROTHERS, "Farmers' Gazette" Office, 23, Bachelor's-walk; and may be had of all Booksellers.

Music.

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M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.
These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums.
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PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
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NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS,
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PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
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"PARTING VOWS."
By HARRY HARDY.
This New Valse, performed with so much success by the Band of 3rd Light Dragoons, can be had at
WISEHEART'S, SACKVILLE-STREET; or
TEMPEST'S, DUNDALK.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The rates at which the English Funds left off on Wednesday evening were fully realised at the opening this morning, no variation being subsequently reported. In our local market, also, the quotations were almost identical with those of yesterday. The Share market, was still inactive, and scarcely any alteration of value could be observed.

In Banks—Royals were operated in at their previous price (£27½), and continued in demand. Bank of Ireland Stock was also inquired for at last rate, and Hibernians and Nationals were still procurable at former prices, respectively.

In Steam—Atlantics passed hands at £4, and could be still had at the price. As might have been anticipated from our last report, City of Dublin £100 Shares moved up to a premium of £7; the £50 issue of 1836 being quoted at a proportionate improvement. Dundalks (limited) were on sale at par.

In Mines—A considerable amount of excitement was again caused by the numerous fluctuations which occurred in Connorrees, and by the extensive character of the operations which were recorded in those shares. The highest price reached for present delivery was 60s, and for deferred transfer 61s, being an advance of 11s on yesterday's final quotation. The extraordinary rise to which we have just referred, however, would seem at length to have induced a reactionary movement, and a fractional relapse took place in consequence. The reduced rate at which Wicklow Coppers were negociated yesterday was barely sustained to-day; the market being fully supplied at the quotation. There were offers to sell General Mines at £4½.

Miscellaneous Shares were passed over without any business being transacted; Alliance and Consumers' Gas were offering at £9¾; and Patriotic Insurance were required at the former price of yesterday.

The only alteration to be remarked in Original Railway Securities is a fractional improvement in Midland Shares. Dundalk and Enniskillens realised their former value, as did also Great Southern Stock; the latter appeared steady at the price quoted. Dublin and Kingstown Stock, Irish South Eastern Shares, Newry and Rostrevors, and Waterford and Limericks, were all on sale. Subjoined are the nominal quotations:—Belfast and Northern Counties, £45½ to £47; Cork and Youghals, £3¾ to £4½; Dublin and Droghedas, £74 to £74 15s; Cork and Bandons, and Dublin and Wexfords, were offered for sale, the former at an enhanced rate, the latter at last price. There were buyers of Midland £50 Shares at the advanced rate of yesterday. Transactions in Preference were confined to Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents (A), which were steady at the quotation. Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock was still nominally £99 17s 6d to par.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 2.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	91⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91¾
Ditto account, 8th November	91¾
BANKS.	
Royal	27½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	4
City of Dublin	107
Ditto Issue of 1836	53½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	59s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	68½
RAILWAYS.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen	19
Great Southern and Western	113
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅞	91⅞ 92	—	91⅞ ⅞	—	91¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account					91⅞ ⅞	91¾ ⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞ ⅞ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞	91¾	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅞	91¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91¾ ⅞	—	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Bank Stock						

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 2.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91¾ ⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91¾ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91¾ ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91¾ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91¾ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 prem.; Eastern Counties, 52; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 115⅝ ¾; Great Western, 71¾; Great Western of Canada, 13⅝ ¾; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117⅛; London and North Western, 100 100⅛ ¼; Leeds Northern, 58½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 133½ ¾; South Eastern, 84¾ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 10⅜; York and North Midland, 88½; London and South Western, 95 ½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 117; Grand Trunks, 23½; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 92⅞ to 93, little doing, alternately buyers at 92 fifteen-sixteenth. Shares are also very inactive, and prices remain without any material change, if anything made easier than on Wednesday. French very inactive, Canadians dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The Bank court to-day made no alteration in the rate of discount, but as further withdrawals of gold continue, it is believed that an upward movement must be expected in the course of a week or fourteen days. The news from China to-day, however, by holding out the possibility of an early animation of the expenditure in that region is favourable to the general prospect of the market, so that any rise that may be adopted is not likely to be followed by the necessity of further steps in the same direction. The Stock Exchange was closed to day. The Paris Bourse was also closed in consequence of the festival of All Saints. In the Discount market to-day there has been a fair steady demand. The payment on Saturday will be heavy as the bills of the 4th fall due on that day. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank to day was £50,000.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

In the Discount market good short bills were taken at 3½ per cent, for six months' papers as much as 5½ per cent. is asked in many quarters. The approach of the 4th of the month has not yet had much effect upon the market. The amount of business at the Bank of England to-day was moderate.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 91½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 51½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2½; Great Northern, 115½ 14; Great Northern A, 114½ 18½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 22½ 3; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Great Western, 71½ 2½; Lancashire and Yorkshire 117½ ½; London and South Western, 94 5; Leeds Northern, 58½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½ 7; Midland, 133½ ¾; North British, 62½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½; York and North Midland, 88½. Consols without the least fluctuation all day; very inactive at 92½ to 3. Shares easier and closed dull. Traffic not so good as expected; there has been little or nothing doing all day. Canadians flat.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds have derived no benefit from the intelligence from China, a counteracting effect appears to be exercised by the continued withdrawals of gold from the Bank. The market, to-day, is dull, with little business. Consols quoted same as Wednesday afternoon. Railway Share markets very dull, with a drooping tendency. Several of the principal stocks, including Lancashire and Yorkshire, Midland, and London and North Western have sustained a reduction, varying from ½ to 1 per cent. The Canadian Railway Shares remain without recovery.

At the meeting of the Grand Trunk of Canada first-class preference bondholders, held to-day, a committee of five gentlemen was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining their position, and taking steps to protect their interests.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-35 p.m.—The Bourse has been firm and animated. The last quotations of Rentes were 69.85, or 10 centimes higher than on Wednesday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The uncertain position of Continental politics has caused depression in the tone of business on the Stock Exchange; and it is believed that large export orders for bullion are on hand, which, in the absence of any considerable arrivals, must cause further withdrawals from the Bank of England. It is supposed, too, by parties well informed on the subject, that the supplies of gold from Australia during the next few weeks will prove inadequate for the demand; and these statements, and not the actual condition of the money market, have partially revived the expectation of an early advance in the rate of discount, but the change was not expected to be made so soon as this week; and this latter supposition has turned out to be correct, the Court of Directors of the above bank, at their weekly meeting on yesterday, having separated without making any alteration in the minimum. The demand for money in London since Tuesday last has been about an average, and the inquiry has been fairly supported, through the expectation that a pressure might again shortly arise. The general terms out-of-doors, for the negociation of first-class short-dated paper, have been from 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent., but three months' bills would not be taken below 4 per cent., there being a desire to restrict the negociation of paper to that of a short date, because anxiety is felt with regard to the future course of affairs; the supply of money, however, continues abundant, both in discount circles and on the Stock Exchange, and advances on English securities have been obtainable so low as 1½ to 2 per cent. The silver market remains quiet, and the quotation is nominally 61⅝d.

Respecting the manufacturing markets, the advance in the price of cotton led spinners in Manchester, in the early part of this week, to ask rather more for yarns, but this proceeding checked business, and the amount transacted was accordingly inconsiderable; there was an attempt, also, to be somewhat firmer in cloth. Later intelligence from New Orleans, however, reports a little subsidence in cotton; and this, no doubt, will have its effect on sellers. In Leeds there has been a good business done in woollens, and far more, it is considered, than might have been expected, from the dark and foggy state of the weather. The attendance of buyers at the cloth halls has been numerous, and higher prices, which were established on Saturday, have been fully maintained. The quantity of cloth cleared out of the Coloured Hall during and after market hours on Tuesday last, was larger than has been seen for several weeks, but the white market was not so good, only a moderate business having been transacted in that department.

Wool—Has been stationary this week in our market at 26s 6d to 27s 6d, but holders have been demanding higher prices. The quantity exported from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 558 bales and packs. With respect to the intended public sales in London of foreign and colonial wool, the fourth and last series for the present year have been fixed to commence on the 15th November. The fresh arrivals for these series have amounted at present to about 35,317 bales, 19,884 of which are from the Cape of Good Hope. A considerable addition will, however, no doubt be made previous to the commencement by arrivals from Australia, several vessels being now rather overdue; independently of which there are stocks in second hands, held over from last sales, which will increase the quantity to about 40,000 bales.

Cotton—The demand in Liverpool has been very good this week, but there was a less amount of excitement exhibited on Tuesday than that which prevailed on the former day; prices, however, had an upward tendency, and the market has been since hardening. The sales have been on an average nearly 20,000 bales per diem for the past few days.

Hemp—Russian is quoted at £35 in London, and for some large parcels of Manilla roping £25 per ton has been refused. At sale, 200 bales fine brought £35 per ton.

Jute—The demand has improved, and at auction in London, on Wednesday, the competition was better than it has been for some time past; prices were fully maintained, and good qualities were, in some instances, 10s dearer. Common brought about £14, and £22 was paid for fine.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is quoted at 52s in the London market; spelter, £19 15s to £19s 17s 6d; and English lead £21 5s.

Produce—At Mincing-lane, on Tuesday, sugar advanced 1s, and cassea lignea 1s to 2s per cwt. Coffee, however, further gave way 6d to 1s per cwt., but tallow at the close of the market was suddenly quoted 1s higher. Other articles were steady, but, except for sugar, only a moderate demand prevailed. In the public tea sales on that day Assams sold briskly at 1d to 2d rise; but China teas remained unaltered. On the following day (Wednesday) these latter sales were resumed, when 8,495 packages were brought to the hammer, and of these 5,659 (including 3,628 boxes) found buyers, 3,701 packages having been offered without reserve; prices likewise for all descriptions were generally well supported, and in some cases fine greens realised 1d to 2d per lb. advance. With respect to the sale of other articles on the latter day, sugar firmly maintained the advance of Tuesday, as did also tallow, but saltpetre declined in value, and from the large supplies of coffee coming forward the advantage in terms remained on the side of buyers. On yesterday the China telegrams checked the buoyancy in the tea trade, but for the leading descriptions prices were well maintained at the public sales, and tallow advanced another 1s per cwt., owing to operations in connection with outstanding speculative engagements. The following is the report of Thursday's market at Mincing-lane:—

Sugar—Prices are very firm, and the demand is still active. The principal transactions were 258 hogsheads Cuba muscovado, at 35s 6d to 46s; 1,104 boxes clayed at 39s 6d to 44s 6d; 2,500 boxes Havana, at 40s 6d to 43s 6d; some parcels Bahia at Madras, &c., at full prices; and 231 hogsheads West Indies.

Molasses—A good inquiry, and full rates are paid. A cargo of Cuba muscovado sold at 19s, United Kingdom.

Coffee—The sales were again heavy, amounting to 950 casks 400 hhds. and bags. They passed off very unevenly, but quotations were not altered; small to middling bold coloury sold at 67s to 71s 6d; and peaberry at 74s to 76s per cwt.

Tea—The sales were resumed, when 10,925 packages were brought to the hammer, and of these 3,774 (including 2,258 boxes) found buyers, 2,955 packages being offered "without reserve." Prices have been generally well maintained, but there was not quite so much animation prevailing. Some common flowery Pekoe, "without reserve," sold at 1s 6¾d to 1s 7¼d per lb.

Rice—Sales about 4,000 to 5,000 bags, principally Bengal, at 12s to 14s; Madras is said to have made 12s 6d per cwt.

Saltpetre firm, but inactive.

Tallow and Oils—The tallow market closed steady. Spot and all the year, 61s; December, 61s to 61s 6d; January and March, 61s 6d to 62s. At auction cocoa-nut oil was firm at 53s to 53s 9d Cochin; 51s 9d to 52s Ceylon, both with three months' prompt. Linseed oil, 29s 9d to 30s; pale seal, £38.

Green Fruit—A steady demand for all kinds, especially for black Spanish nuts, a parcel of which, sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, went at further reduction of price, and led to buyers taking stock. Lemons of all kinds support the advanced price obtained of late, and supplies of new Messina are daily expected. Almeira grapes of good quality bring a high figure, the crops of Hambro' being a failure this season.

According to the telegrams sugar was active in this day's London market, and occasionally rather dearer; but the China news has rather flattened the tea market, without, however, having caused any quotable change in prices.

The following extract from the annual report of Messrs. Groves and Co., on the vintage of France and Germany, may be interesting:—

"Bordeaux—Our friends Messrs. Klipech and Fabre advise us that the vintage just completed here is very unfavourable. It is true that there will be much wine made, but the quality will, we fear, be utterly unsuited to this market, and barely available for the commonest wants of Continental consumers. In the spring of this year, as in 1859, the vines were healthy and strong, and the hopes they gave of a plentiful vintage were encouraged by their favourable appearance after blossoming; but the cold and ungenial weather that ensued prevented the fruit from arriving at maturity. The result is, that the greater part of the wine of this year has been made of grapes some ripe, others green, and the rest perfectly rotten. It is only where growers have been at the expense of separating the ripe and good fruit from the bad that a wine has been made of quality at all tolerable. The clarets of last year have not exceeded the very moderate expectations entertained of them. The best of them are agreeable, but they are rather light for this country; nevertheless, their introduction here will be necessitated by the scarcity of wines of previous years. The 1858's maintain their high rank, and continue in great demand. They are the only wines we can now recommend for bottling. This we do with every confidence, being well assured that they will give our friends perfect satisfaction.

"Champagne—The wine of this district having been made from grapes upon which the sun has seldom shone, and which were gathered during the incessant rains, is necessarily of a very bad quality. It is even worse than that of last year—unavailable for sparkling wines—and suitable only for the commonest '*petit vin rouge*.' The champagnes of 1857 and 1858 remain unexceptional. These of the former year, although still too young for all their excellence to be developed, are justly estimated the finest since 1846. The 1858's continue to improve, and are by many connoisseurs preferred to the 1857's, on account of their exquisite delicacy. There is no doubt they are formidable rivals. The wines of these fine vintages are daily increasing in value; and only those who are well supplied with them can continue their shipments at present prices. We are happy to say that our friends Messrs. De St. Marceaux and Co., of Rheims, have a large stock of both."

Provisions—In the London market this week Irish butters have been somewhat difficult to sell, owing to the decline in fine foreign; Limerick is quoted at 102s to 106s; first Cork, 101s; and Carlow, &c., 108s to 114s. Bacon has been also less in demand, but sides are still quoted there at 70s to 73s per cwt. In our market the latter article has been very firm this week, and the quotations are, for flitch, 70s to 73s; middles, 70s to 76s; and hams, 60s to 63s. Butter has brought from 10d to 13d for cools, and from 90s to 112s for firkins; even a shade higher has been paid for prime qualities, but middling was, on the contrary, from 2s to 4s lower. The quantity exported from Dublin for the week ended on Wednesday amounted to 6,483 firkins, 70 casks, 5 boxes, and 1 barrel.

Potatoes—Dowps, 4s 8d to 5s 6d; Kemps, 6s to 6s 6d.

Eggs—7s 5d wholesale, 8s 6d retail.

Coals—House, 17s 6d to 19s 6d. The number of vessels with coal in the river is very considerable, and others are still crowding in.

Hay, 2s 4d to 4s; straw, 1s 6d to 2s. Large quantities of hay still exporting.

Cattle—The London market has become rather firm, while, in ours, prices have still a downward tendency. At the former, on yesterday, the supplies of fat stock were limited, and the trade was generally firm. Beasts and sheep were quite as dear as on Monday, and calves advanced from ¼d to ½d per lb; pigs were, however, dull. At Salford, on Wednesday, there was a large supply of beasts, and a great many left unsold, but nearly all the sheep offered were disposed of. At Glasgow trade has been also extremely dull, and prices of cattle lower, but sheep rather higher. At Smithfield the supply of beasts, on yesterday, was again very large, and the demand only moderate, particularly for second-rate cattle, at about 10s per head reduction from this day week. Sheep, the supply of which was about as large as last market, were also in slow demand, with prices likewise in favour of buyers. The pig market was also a large one. Exports from our quays, for the week ended on Wednesday, comprised 3,836 head of cattle, 2,911 sheep, 2,073 pigs, and 38 calves.

Grain, &c.—In the English markets held this week, good old wheat and prime qualities of new brought late currencies, but inferior and ill-conditioned samples of the latter sold with the usual irregularity. In London foreign wheat still meets a good country demand, and, the tendency of prices at Mark-lane on Wednesday, was rather in favour of sellers, although the imports continue large. Owing, too, in a great degree, to the advance which has taken place in the value of Indian corn, both barley and oats have been held for higher rates in the same market. At Edinburgh, there has been a good inquiry for foreign wheat at fully late rates, and both there and in Glasgow barley and oats have been dearer, but wheat and flour remain without alteration. Oats have likewise improved in value in Belfast, and late advances obtained in that market for foreign wheat and Indian corn are maintained, with a good consumptive demand for these articles. In Manchester, on Thursday, all good samples of English wheat brought fully previous prices; foreign was the turn dearer, and advanced rates were paid for both oats and oatmeal, and also for beans and Indian corn, the two latter being each 1s per quarter higher. At Mark-lane, to-day, barley and oats brought again more money, and Indian corn was up to 40s; but in wheat there seems to have been little alteration, sellers apparently still holding for full rates. At Liverpool, oatmeal was, to-day, 6d per load dearer, and Indian corn was strong, at an improvement of 3d to 6d per quarter; but in other articles there seems to have been no change, wheat bringing the extreme rates of Tuesday, and flour and oats also maintaining late prices. At our Corn Exchange, this morning, the supply of grain was small, and Tuesday's quotations were supported. The new wheat is still unpromising, but foreign has not yet become active, and American is likely to be preferred to supplies from other countries. Indian corn was more inquired after, without any advance, however, having taken place in the present high rates; but the reports from Liverpool and London to-day will most likely give increased firmness to holders.

The imports of foreign grain and flour into Dublin from Monday last up to yesterday evening are confined to 660 quarters of wheat, and 50 barrels of flour.

The following are the London prices of floating cargoes calling for orders at ports of call, which, of course, include cost, freight, and insurance to ports of destination, viz.:—

Wheat—Berdianski, 59s to 60s; Marianople, 59s to 60s per 429lbs; Odessa ghirka new, 56s; old, 54s per 492lbs; Sandomirka, 60s to 62s; Polish Odessa, 54s to 55s; Galatz, 50s to 53s; and Ibrail, 48s to 49s per 480lbs; Egyptian Saide, 45s to 46s per quarter.

Indian corn—Galatz, 41s to 42s; Odessa, 41s to 42s per 492lbs; Ibrail, 40s to 40s 6d; Foxanian, 40s 6d to 41s per 492lbs.

Barley—Odessa, 31s to 31s 6d; Danubian, 31s to 31s 6d; Taganrog, 31s to 31s 6d per 400lbs.

Beans—Egyptian, 35s to 36s.

Rye—Danubian, 35s to 36s; Odessa, 35s to 36s per quarter.

Oats—Odessa, 20s 6d to 21s; Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s per Imperial quarter.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was a small supply and firm market at our Corn Exchange to-day. The general currencies of Tuesday were fully supported for everything. There was a trifling inquiry for Indian corn, and we note no alteration.

	s d		s d		s d		s d
White Wheat	32 0	to	34 6	Oatmeal	15 6	to	17 0
Red do	27 0	to	32 0	Rapeseed	30 0	to	33 0
Oats	13 0	to	15 0	Bakers' flour	20 0	to	23 0
Bere	13 0	to	15 3	Indian corn	37 0	to	40 0
Barley	16 0	to	20 6	per 480lbs.			

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Bacon market this week small, with active buying, middling being 1s dearer. Prices—Flitch, 68s to 72s; middles, 74s to 76s; cheeks, 44s; American bacon, 60s to 63s; hams, 60s to 63s; long do., 76s, 78s, to 80s; lard, 76s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new 70s to 73s; old, 60s; hams, new, 60s to 63s. Cheeks, 44s to 46s 8d per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 11s to 13s per lb; firkins, 100s to 112s per cwt. Poultry—Geese, 2s 6d to 5s each; crammed fowl, 5s to 7s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 6d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little-green.—Eggs, hens, 7s 8d to 8s 5d per 124 (wholesale.) Hens, 8s to 8s 6d per ditto retail.) Cool butter, 9½d to 13½d per lb. Firkins, 100s to 112s per cwt.

Dublin Butter Crane.—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 106s; third, 100s. Cool butter 10d to 13d per lb.

Fish—Fresh herrings, 4s to 5s per hundred; Scotch herrings, 25s to 33s per barrel.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 3s to 4s 6d per cwt., straw, 1s 6d to 2s 0d per do.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s 8d to 4s 6d per cwt.; kemps, 6s to 6s 6d per ditto.

Bread—First quality, 9d; second do, 8d; third do, 7½d, per 4lb.

Coals—House, 18s 6d to 20s 6d per ton; furnace, 16s 6d per ditto; smith's, 16s per do.

Wool—26s 6d to 27s per 14lbs. Demand continues good.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—Oct. 27.
Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	60 6	Oats	23 7	Beans	50 2
Barley	40 7	Rye	34 7	Peas	41 11
Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.					
Wheat	59 8	Oats	25 3	Beans	49 10
Barley	39 3	Rye	38 7	Peas	40 0
Duty 1s.					

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING Nov. 2.

			From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
1314	Wheat, per barrel	20 stone..	28 0	34 6	32 2
1859	Oats do.	14 stone..	17 6	21 6	14 3
—	Bere do.	16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
1293	Barley do.	16 stone..	17 0	21 0	19 0
—	Rape do.	16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
1585	Oatmeal cwt	8 stone..	15 9	17 6	16 6

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 2.—Weather fine. Foreign supplies of all kinds of grain and flour small. Average attendance of buyers. Retail sale for wheat at Monday's prices. Barley in demand at more money. Oats quick sale and 6d dearer. Flour nominally as on Monday.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Supplies of foreign grain moderate. Weather dry and cold. Wheat—English and foreign sold pretty well at Monday's prices. Floating cargoes move off at full rates, and if sellers would only yield a little, the coast would soon be clear. Flour fully as well sold. Indian corn up to 40s. Barley early disposed of at extreme quotations, and this may be said of rye, beans, and peas, and for all old sweet corn.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Nov. 2.—Large attendance. Wheat in good consumptive demand at Tuesday's extreme rates. Flour steady, at previous prices. Oats quite as dear. Oatmeal scarce, and 6d per head dearer. Indian corn strong, and in improvement of 3d to 6d per quarter. No gold offering under 40s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 2.—Sugar market continues firm, but sales are limited; 500 bags rated at 42s 3d per cwt. Nothing to notice in rum or coffee. Good demand for rice at improved prices. In the saltpetre offered by auction, 140 bags were sold at 44s 6d per cwt., for 3½ per cent. refraction.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 2.—Sugar—A very active demand has been experienced this week, partly on speculation, and a fair amount of business is reported, which would have been more extensive but for the firmness of holders; prices of refining qualities are fully 6d higher, but in grocery sorts there is not much change to notice. Colonial West India—The sales are 140 hogsheads Barbadoes at 39s to 43s, and Demerara at 40s 6d to 41s per cwt. Tea—At London public sales yesterday lower kinds of Congou went at former rates. Tallow in good demand; prices unchanged. Coffee—The market is quiet, and the transactions are trifling. The trade waiting the large public sales of Ceylon on Tuesday next, 160 bags Guatemala sold at 55s to 67s for very low to middling coloury, and 110 bags ordinary Singapore at 58s to 59s per cwt. Rice—There has been a very good demand, with only a moderate supply at market either on the spot or to arrive, and a further slight advance has been paid for all descriptions. Saltpetre—550 bags Calcutta, 5½ per cent. refraction, sold at 44s.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, Nov. 2.—Old wheat and rye new steepy, other sorts almost unsaleable, lower prices would be taken. Beans and peas 1s dearer.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT Nov. 2.—The tone of market to-day stronger than on Tuesday last. Producers demand higher prices both for cloth and yarns.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 2.—White wheat, 28s to 34s 6d; red wheat, 27s to 32s; oats 12s to 15s 6d; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov 2.—Firsts, 111s; seconds, 109s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 98s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 11,850 in market.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts in to-day's market was limited and all breeds moved off steadily, at Monday's currency. We were scantily supplied with sheep, for which the inquiry ruled firm, at full quotations. The best old downs realised quite 5s 2d per 8lbs. The quality of both beasts and sheep was inferior. The show of English and foreign calves was limited, and the veal trade was active, at an improvement in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The top figure was 5s per 8lbs. Pigs were a slow sale, and rather cheaper. In milch cows very little was passing. Per 8 lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality do, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime southdown do, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; prime small do, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 29s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 852; cows, 140; sheep, 3,800; calves, 190; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts 440; sheep, 900; calves, 120.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 3.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., [S]	6 a m Nov 3.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	7 a m Nov 4.
Cape of Good Hope [D]	6 a m Nov 5.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Nov 6.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 6.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 6.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 p m Nov 8.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 10.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Nov 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Nov 11.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 13.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 15.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 16.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 15.
West Indies and Pacific [ ]	6 p m Nov 14.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 16.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Nov 18.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 p m Nov 19.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Nov 20.
America (New York) [S]	6 a m Nov 20.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 22.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 23.
West Coast of Africa [L] Brazil, &c., by French Packet	6 a m Nov 23.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Nov 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 26.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Delicate Ground," "White Horse of the Peppers," and "The Irish Tutor."
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock.
PROFESSOR STONE'S ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, ROTUNDO—Eight o'clock.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday October 20, amounted to 64,740, making a daily average of 10,790 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—
(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines........................ 1s 0d
Every additional line.................... 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines........................ 1s 0d
Every additional line.................... 0s 2d
The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in *every* case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE October 1st, 1860.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND TOBACCONISTS FANCY GOODS of every description—Wholesale, Retail and for exportation, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor
HERMAN KLABER,
Albion-place, London-wall, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and Second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone ..., Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

TO BE SOLD for £20, cost 35 Guineas, a best-plated 3-branch EPERGNE, on Trifid Stand, with 6 richly-cut glasses and centre; also, a richly-chased plated Tea Urn, of modern make, in fine condition. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, purchased for cash, or taken in exchange. Plate lent on hire, and old plated goods re-plated and re-gilt.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MADE TO ORDER,
FINE BLACK DRESS SUIT,
FOUR GUINEAS.
SUPERFINE BLACK DRESS SUIT,
FIVE GUINEAS.
SCOTCH ANGOLA LOUNGE SUIT,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design, in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

TELEGRAMS from Gaeta and Rome gladdened the heart of the Ultramontane world yesterday. According to these veracious authorities, the Royalist forces gained a wonderful victory over Cialdini, on his attempting to cross the Garigliano. A letter from Gaeta, founded, we suppose, on the bulletins issued to the soldiers by the truthful Francis, enters into minute details, which are certainly remarkable. The Piedmontese, we are informed, lost five guns, 300 prisoners, and 2,000 killed. Warming with his subject, the writer treats us to a little of the miraculous. The same guardians which protected Dargan, when he picked the splinters of bombshells off his back, shielded the Royalists. After killing and wounding 2,000 of the enemy, they had but twenty-two men wounded—with their own swords, we suppose, in their passionate energy for slaughter—and, we are repeating the words of the telegram, *one man killed!* This reminds us too much of the Russian account of the battle of the Alma, by which it appeared that the French and English were cut to pieces, and the Russian loss was only one drummer, who died of joy for the success of his fellow-soldiers. The Neapolitan success was nearly as miraculous as the escape of the Irish Brigaders, who fought like lions, and, though buried in form, with requiems, catafalques, and what not, are covering their nakedness this day in the city of Cork, which afforded no warm welcome to Poerio and his brave companions in the hour of their deliverance.

But the age of miracles is past, and a curt telegram, officially promulgated from Turin, announces that there is not a particle of truth in the report that Cialdini was beaten. Not only Cialdini, but Victor Emmanuel, is across the Garigliano, offering battle in that same plain where the French were beaten so thoroughly some three hundred years ago, and the prize of the victory was then, as now, the Neapolitan Crown.

While Victor Emmanuel cuts off the communications of the garrison of Gaeta, Garibaldi carries on the siege of Capua vigorously. By the latest news we learn that the garrison had sent envoys to Garibaldi to negociate for the surrender of the town. It is a new event in warfare that a town so fully garrisoned and so well supplied as the powerful fortress of Capua is, should fall in so short a time in a siege carried on by undisciplined volunteers.

The French journals merely repeat, without comment, the statement to the effect that the French Admiral had compelled the Sardinian ships to retire from before Gaeta. The Sardinian telegrams merely deny that the fleet fired upon Gaeta, and then was coerced to cease the cannonade. They do not deny the interference of the French Admiral, and the telegram is so cautiously phrased as to strengthen the conviction that such an interference did actually take place The French have greatly increased their force in the Mediterranean waters. There are now two divisions of the fleet, with two Admirals, in the Bay of Naples, and a third division keeps watch for contingencies at Toulon.

AT the first monthly meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, among other resolutions of a practical tendency two were passed of considerable interest—the one to the agricultural classes, the other to all. In consequence of there being no funds in hand, the Committee of Agriculture thought they would be unable to hold, this year, their usual show of fat stock, and farm and dairy produce. The council of the society, however, came to the rescue, and proposed that the sum of £100 should be set apart from the reserve found to meet the expenses of the next show. With strict economy in the management, and by a diminution in the value, though not in the number, of the prizes, much may be done, even with so small a sum as £100. The sum won by a prize beast is not the main object of the exhibitor. It very often does not equal the cost of conveying the animal and its caretaker to the show. The chief object desired by the breeder of stock, &c., is to obtain the stamp of approbation from the society, and this desire can be met by a small money prize as well as by a large one. It is the honour that is coveted, not the sum.

Perhaps the most useful of all our associations is that for the Promotion of Social Science. Addressing itself to those questions which so deeply affect the condition of societies and individuals, it has already effected much for the reformation of the law, the sanitary improvement of communities, the melioration of prison discipline, and the employment of females. During its three years' existence it has spread abroad a vast amount of knowledge; and the recent meeting at Glasgow was attended by a large number of gentlemen from foreign countries, whose lives are devoted to the benefit of mankind. The Royal Dublin Society has given an invitation to this association to hold their next annual meeting in this city. We may have the pleasure of hearing Lord Brougham and those other magnates whose presence added so much lustre to the congress at Glasgow.

But a third resolution was passed, which has reference to a subject frequently discussed in our columns. On the motion of Lord Dunlo, seconded by Mr. W. M'Mechan, it was resolved—"That it "be referred to the Council to inquire and report as "to the expediency and best means of re-appointing "a Veterinary Professor, and establishing a school "of veterinary medicine and surgery." Since the death of Mr. Peile no Veterinary Professor has been appointed by the Royal Dublin Society, although their charter empowers them to appoint examiners in veterinary science, and even to grant diplomas. No one who considers that a very large portion of the national wealth of Ireland consists of its cattle, of various kinds, can doubt the necessity for such a public professorship. Of late years immense numbers of animals have been swept away by distemper and other diseases; the farmers, from the want of a competent and authorised instructor, applying the nostrums of the most ignorant, and, consequently, the most presumptuous, quacks. We have known instances of farmers reduced from comfort to positive distress by disease among their cattle, which would not be the case, certainly to as great a degree, if there were a public professor, delivering lectures in Dublin annually, to classes of hearers, each of whom, in his own sphere, would be an instructor to others. The diseases of dogs are either not known or are neglected. The nostrums of the huntsman or the groom are adopted through the absolute want of any other source from which to acquire information. In all the great Continental towns there are chairs established for Veterinary Professors, and a great improvement has taken place in the character of the stock, from the instruction they give. Surely the metropolis of a country whose progress depends so much more than that of any other upon the health and increase of its cattle, should not be without its Veterinary Professor. The Royal Dublin Society had already, through Dr. Playfair, obtained the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, to appropriate a surplus fund to the establishment of a professorship in that art. It remains now that the various agricultural societies through the country, and the farming interest in general, should second the endeavours of the Royal Dublin Society. If a clever, energetic, and thoroughly trained Professor be appointed, the school in a little time would be self-supporting. If aid be required, Parliament could not hesitate to grant the small sum required for the efficient establishment of a professorship so greatly needed in this cattle-producing country.

A DISAPPOINTED candidate for honors always abuses the examiners or his tutor. A beaten plaintiff, if he be a man of self confidence and self-opinion, blames his attorney or the judge. Everybody is to blame, in fact, but himself. Alderman Reynolds, on Thursday, was not only the disappointed candidate for honors, but a beaten plaintiff. He desired to disfranchise a certain number of inconvenient opponents, by means of a crotchet of his own. He was foiled, it is true; but the law was wrong, the Revising Barristers were wrong, custom was wrong, the documents were wrong, and last of all, the decision was wrong. Nothing was right but the *ipse dixit* of Alderman Reynolds. Still, he must throw the onus of defeat upon somebody, and, instead of, as usual, abusing the opposite attorney, he accuses Mr. Costello, who conducted the case for his own party. "The case was "botched" exclaims Boanerges, as if there had been any case at all. The truth is, that there were no merits, and nothing to make a case. We pitied the professional who had to instruct counsel from documents which proved the direct reverse of the position he was employed to defend. Such an exclamation from the lips of almost any other man in the Corporation might do Mr. Costello some injury with his clients; but, fortunately, the praise of Alderman Reynolds is dispraise, and one of the best certificates of character is his abuse.

The *Times* on the Approaching Close of the Neapolitan Campaign:—

We are now, without doubt, at the last scene of the Neapolitan campaign ... event change the fortunes of the war, ... Sovereign from that little corner to drive the Bourbon ... which still belongs to ... The great ... of his kingdom ...

... lesson read by an indignant nation to kings and priests and wicked counsellors and knavish functionaries, is now almost completed. The last days of 1860 will see Victor Emmanuel assume the prerogatives, and perhaps the name of King of Italy, with a territory stretching without a break from the Alps to Sicily, containing twenty-two millions of souls, possessing an army of 200,000 men, and forming a Power to which the title of first-rate cannot be long denied. According to the political code which is now dominant in Europe, Victor Emmanuel is now King of the Two Sicilies. The voting throughout Southern Italy is completed, and the people have transferred their allegiance by a majority which almost amounts to unanimity. There is nothing for him to do but to take possession of the throne to which he has been called. A million of Neapolitans and Sicilians have declared that they accept him as a deliverer, that they approve his acts and those of his forerunner, Garibaldi, and that they desire to belong to the monarchy which includes the great historic cities of Milan and Genoa, Bologna and Florence. Our opinion on the value of universal suffrage as a test of adhesion to accomplished facts are well known, and we shall not so far forego those opinions as to sing a *Te Deum* on the success which liberty has obtained in the Neapolitan ballot-boxes. Who knows but that in some region of Europe the same machinery may be used, as it was used a year ago, to cover usurpations against which all the heart and mind of the country protest? The voting in Naples, however, was evidently more sincere. Of course there was coercion, inasmuch as the anti-Bourbon crowd hooted and roughly used all who ventured to the poll with a No. We are also perfectly prepared to hear that the officials of the new Government, and all those who hope for anything from it, used their whole power to make the minority as insignificant as possible. All this is in the nature of the coarse and clumsy electoral machinery employed. But, if we are obliged to accept the voice of universal suffrage when it is against us, we have at least the right to rejoice in the result when it is favourable to us, and the voting in the Two Sicilies has been favourable to a degree which could hardly have been expected. Nothing can show the influence of a great man and a great cause, even on a people so backward as the Neapolitans, more happily than this total conversion of the multitude. There can be no doubt that six months ago a majority of the population cared nothing about a constitution, and would, in their inert way, have stood by the King. The late Ferdinand sent his Ministers to the dungeon, and tortured men, women, and youths in a manner unknown in Christendom for centuries; and yet, though all Europe was ringing with his misdeeds—though England and France had condemned his conduct by a solemn diplomatic act—though there was reason to believe that an insurrection would not want countenance or even assistance from abroad, the tyrant kept his power in peace to the last, and went to his place smitten only by the hand of God. Even the war of 1859 was unable to move the sluggish pool of Neapolitan life. Only on the invasion of Calabria did the people awake to the feeling that they were Italians, with rights like those of their free brethren. Then, true to their character, they passed to the extreme of enthusiasm, and it is much to their credit that, excited as they are, they have kept order in their towns, obeyed constituted authorities, however objectionable, taking but little vengeance on their oppressors, and are now ready to return to their dreamy life and their frugal diet under the sway of a better King. But, in the meantime, they have by their vote paid a wonderful tribute to the revolution. Garibaldi and Liberty have vanquished Royalty, priestcraft, superstitious fears, engrained habits, in that million of uneducated minds. The vast majority of the population have given the throne willingly to Victor Emmanuel, and though, of course, there must be thousands of dissentients who have abstained from the ballot, still the educated classes are this time in the majority, and universal suffrage will be happy if it never does more harm than in October, 1860.

Asserting his newly acquired rights, and following up the late victory at Sessa, Victor Emmanuel has now closed with his opponent. We learn from the latest telegrams that he has crossed the Garigliano, and must therefore be within a few miles of Gaeta. We know not what the intentions of the Bourbon Generals may be, but it seems to us that their strategy is not of the most skilful. Ever since their defeat on the Volturno, on the 1st of October, they have given up all notions of an offensive movement. The repulse inflicted on them by the desperate courage of some of the Garibaldian troops on that eventful morning seems to have been a death-blow to all their hopes of retaking Naples; and yet they keep Capua, which can only have a value as being an advanced post on the road to Naples. From one place to the other is but a day's march, and a month ago the troops of King Francis inspired such terror in the citizens of the capital that they were ready at any moment to substitute the white flag for the tricolour. But things are now quite changed. The Garibaldians are not alone in the field. Were they even so, they are now stronger and more disciplined than a month since, as well as encouraged by their victory, and ready to face regular soldiers with calmer hearts than before. But the Piedmontese have now entered the country in such strength that a forward movement of the Neapolitans is quite an impossibility. After his successive defeats it is doubtful whether Francis II. has more than 25,000 men left, and at least that number are under the command of Victor Emmanuel in person, operating on the long straggling line which stretches between Gaeta and Capua. By the present movement of the Piedmontese the communication between the two places must be completely broken. The main body of the Neapolitans, shut in between the Garigliano, the sea, and the Papal frontier, must retire on Gaeta, unless it is prepared to attack and drive back its advancing enemy. It may be presumed that this course is impracticable, and that as far as regards the force opposed to the Piedmontese the campaign will resolve itself into a siege of Gaeta. Capua, in the meantime, has been left to Garibaldi, who will doubtless succeed in forcing it to surrender. The last news is to the effect that the fire against that place had already begun. The actual operations in this quarter are, perhaps, of minor importance. It must fall with the fall of Gaeta, if not before. When the Piedmontese close in round the latter place, when the Neapolitan army begins to think that resistance has been sufficiently prolonged, and when he whom we must now call the late King takes his last farewell of Italy, nothing will remain for Capua but to haul down the Bourbon flag. In the meantime the Royal troops employed there are cut off from the main army, and can render it no assistance.

Austria can scarcely even now make up her mind that the game is lost in Italy, and, no doubt, had the Northern Potentates shown her more active sympathy, and had her Diploma been more of a success, she would have done some desperate deed. As it is, she seems inclined for the moment to remain quiet. We sincerely hope that this disposition may not be merely temporary. That the question of peace and war has been all along trembling in the balance is well known. It was evidently to learn the determination of the Russian and Prussian rulers that Francis Joseph went to Warsaw, and now Count Rechberg avows that questions of the very last importance were put to those Powers. "Will Russia and Prussia recognise the facts which have been, or may be, accomplished in Italy?" "Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter be supported by another great Power, what would be their attitude?" "In the event of another war, and of its being transferred to any part of the German Confederation, what would Prussia do?" These questions can have but one meaning, and, though the answers are not forthcoming, we may still hope that they were such as to convince Austria that her best policy is non-interference. As to France, she has indicated her sense of the spirit in which the questions were asked by holding a council of war and adding another battalion to her regiments.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday.

The Strand Theatre has opened in rather a new line. It has generally been famed for punning farces and attractive burlesques, but very few persons ever went with the idea of seeing a really good piece of acting. Yet such certainly was the case in the new piece, called the "Post Boy."

The plot is curious. A certain Mr. Bingley, son of a wealthy baronet, Sir Joseph Bingley, while travelling in Italy, became acquainted with a young lady, named Maria, an artist, travelling through the land of art, with a chaperone; acquaintance ripened into love, and, the death of the lady chaperone occurring, ended in a marriage. He brought her home to England, but extracted from her a promise not to reveal that she was his wife, since if his father knew of it he would be disinherited. Living as she did in a West-end house, rarely visited by her husband, and almost secluded, the servants began to suspect that things were not as "missus let on." Scandal spread, and poor Maria lived in agony. As she was in this condition, her grandfather, an old post-boy, who had tenderly nursed her youth, happened by accident to find his daughter. She, who was dressed and educated like a lady, felt it awkward to speak to her vulgar old grandfather in the presence of the flunkeys, who had believed that their suspicions concerning "missus" were more than confirmed by this relation to the post-boy. While her grandfather was with Maria, her husband and Sir Joseph arrived. The hasty old baronet wanted immediately to know "the meaning of all this." Confused and abashed, the son answered equivocally, while poor Maria was trembling between fear for her own reputation and dread of her husband's impending ruin. Her husband, however, ended by denying his marriage altogether. As long as there was doubt as to his conduct, Maria considered his interests alone, but as soon as she found herself abandoned and disgraced, her pride returned, and she left the house in which, if she remained, she would have appeared in an equivocal position. By her talents and education she supported herself with her grandfather for some time. Her husband, Mr. Bingley, was engaged to another, who little cared for him, when the news of Sir Joseph's death arrived. On this all the old affection for Maria returned to her husband's breast, and all was to end happily, when something unexpected turned up—the old baronet, Sir Joseph. At first he was furious at their conduct, but being reminded how his wife was once saved by the old post-boy, he relented, and gave them his blessing. The acting throughout was capital. Mr. Rogers acted the part of the vulgar, eccentric, sensitive post-boy in a masterly manner. Poor Maria was acted by Miss Oliver, who represented her part with true feeling. The first act was by far the best; but, to say truth, it was all well worth seeing.

The Dowager Empress of Russia died this morning, at St. Petersburg. During last summer she resided at Nice for the good of her health, and had not long returned to the capital of Russia when she expired. She was the sister of the King of Prussia, and has been the mother of a large family. The connection with Prussia may account for the neutral position of that State during the Crimean war. Her large family, it is said, debilitated her to a great extent. A French lady wit,

hearing of it, said, "Bon Dieu, what a destiny! exhausting oneself in Grand Dukes."

Doubts are circulated here as to the guilt of Mullens. His attorney wrote to several newspapers, informing them that he had heard the verdict was decided by a majority of the jury—eight having held up their hands for guilty, and four for not guilty. If this almost incredible statement be true, Mullens has been illegally convicted. The judge, in his charge, you will remember, told the jury to attach no importance to the evidence anent the tape, pencil-case, and bootmark, as there might be several pencil-cases and pieces of tape of the same kind, as there also might be several boots which would have made the exact same marks. But there is very little reason to doubt but that those minor circumstances influenced the jury to a considerable extent. The identification of persons who had never seen the prisoner till the morning on which it was alleged he committed the murder ought not to go very far. And then, as to the parcel, anybody might have put it there as well as the prisoner. His prowling about the residence of Emms certainly does look suspicious; but even that might be explained in a dozen ways. Supposing him to have caught the murderer in the act, and to have received a part of the spoil as silence-money, it is only natural to imagine that he should try to hide it in some place where no suspicion whatever would attach to him. The garden of Emms' house was near, and Emms was well known to have been employed by Mrs. Elmsley.

Prince Juan de Bourbon is determined not to place his light under a bushel. If any nation wants a good sovereign, adorned with all the virtues a great Prince ought to possess, address, stating terms, to Juan de Bourbon, brother to the Count de Montemolin, Brompton, London, S.W. Advertiser is liberal in his notions, and entirely repudiates all connection with that brand of his house that has become bankrupt at Naples. To this effect he writes to the firm of Victor Emmanuel & Co., and bids him take the Neapolitan premises, and all goods thereunto belonging, with his blessing. He moreover denounces the protest issuing from junior partners in Spain as antagonistic to the sympathies of the Spanish people, which are entirely in favour of the new state of affairs in Italy. This heroic expression of abnegation has found its way into *Le Nord*. We hope the poor infant won't be long without a situation.

Sir George Bowyer has made an attempt to get the lieutenancy of the 1st company of the London Irish Volunteers, rendered vacant by the promotion of Mr. Tully to the captaincy. He was opposed by Mr. M'Sweeny, formerly of the 29th Middlesex, and Ensign Coates, of the 1st company. After a very warm discussion, in which the merits of the candidates were thoroughly set forth and debated, the Knight of St. John of Jerusalem was defeated by a majority of one. There are several reasons against him. One was his eminent position as the head of a party; the other, that he was an Englishman. The latter, however, could scarcely have been the case, as it is generally believed here that a person can be thoroughly qualified for the London Irish if he has flirted with an Irish girl or eaten an Irish stew.

Why is the *Times* so bitter against the Prussians? Doubtless recent events show a very good reason. But there is a better still. You recollect how that organ always advocated the Danish as opposed to the Prussian interest with regard to the Schleswig Holstein affair. Very naturally. The King of Denmark and the editor of the *Times* were schoolfellows.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, OCT. 31.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

The Queen and the Prince Consort rode out on horseback this morning, attended by Lady Macdonald and the Equerries in Waiting.

Princess Alice, accompanied by Princess Leiningen, drove out and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Flora MacDonald have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Horatia Stopford, as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor returned on Tuesday afternoon to Stratheden-house, from a visit to the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Bowood.

The Duke of Somerset left his official residence at the Admiralty on Tuesday for Mamhead, Devon. The Duchess has gone to Maiden Bradley, the family seat in Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, arrived at Chesterfield-house, Mayfair, on Tuesday, from Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire, where they have been staying on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.

The Bishop of Meath and family have left Florence Court, Bray, for the See-house, Ardbraccan.

General Sir Richard Sausse, brother of Sir Matthew Sausse, Chief Justice of Bombay, has arrived in Dublin from Spain.

Sir Edward and Lady Fitzgerald have arrived at 5, Merrion-square, West, from Carrigoran.

Mr. and Mrs. Browne and family have arrived at 39, Upper Mount-street, from Aughantane Castle.

The hon. member for Liskeard, Ralph Osborne, Esq., has arrived from London at Newtown-anner.

The Church.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—The consecration of the Hon. and Rev Samuel Waldegrave, D.D., of All Souls' College, Oxford, has been appointed to take place on Sunday, November 11. The ceremony will be conducted by the Archbishop of York, in York Minster, his grace being assisted by Dr. Villiers, Bishop of Durham, and Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon. The new Bishop of Carlisle will not be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords until the avoidance of some see other than those of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, and Winchester.

Thanks.

From Mr. Stewart Baskin—To Richard Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., for 10s, towards the funds of the Dublin North Circuit Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, for the following:—The Rev the Provost of Trinity College, £2 2s; the Rev the Vice-Provost, £1 1s; the Rev W M Mason, £1 1s; the Rev J H Jellett, £1; J Hayes, Esq, £1 (being their respective subscriptions), and to Rev W Roberts, for a donation of 16s to the funds of the society.

The Army.

Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, October 31st, 1860.

General Order—His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, has ordered the undermentioned appointments—viz., Brevet Colonel George Bent, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, to be Assistant Adjutant General of the Royal Engineers in Ireland, vice E. W. Durnford, promoted to the rank of Colonel in that corps, dated 1st October, 1860.

(By command of the General Commanding)

W. BELLAIRS, Major,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets at this institution, having passed through the theoretical and practical classes, have recently undergone the usual examination in the several branches of study—namely, mathematics, surveying, fortifications, mechanics, descriptive geometry, geometrical drawing, plan drawing, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, artillery, modelling, and the languages. The result has been satisfactory to the examiners appointed by the Council of Military Education, who have certified as to the fitness of the undermentioned to hold commissions either in the corps of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, and in consequence of the demand existing for officers it is probable that the majority will be commissioned forthwith, viz:—Allan B Davies, Charles Kirkwood, Thomas F Glancy, John A Kelso, Arthur Warry, Spencer Gardiner, William F Wright, Percy R Barber, Albert C Smith, Henry R Y Browne, Arthur C Ward, Archibald H Kildahl, Edwd G B Gatty, Henry Knollys, John E Toller, Charles W Thomson, Price Lewis, John S Greenfield, Frederick W Carey, Francis W E Day, Frederick W Nind, William H M Duthie, William A Day, Gerald C H Parlby, Allan H Maclean, and Edward Woolcombe.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY PRINCE ALFRED TO THE ST. HELENA REGIMENT.—This interesting ceremonial took place with much *eclat*, on the 30th of September, at Jamestown. The regiment, which is represented by the correspondent of the *Morning Herald* to be as fine a body of officers and men "as any in her Majesty's service," was drawn up at four o'clock p.m., under the command of Lieut.-Col. M'Bean, on the Lower Parade, and formed three sides of a square, the fourth being open on to the steps of the Court House and Police-office, where chairs were placed and filled with ladies, whose bright costumes formed a bank of colour in the afternoon sun, most brilliant to the spectators on the opposite side, where similar lines of gaily dressed people filling the balconies, terrace, and roads, all went to make up a gay picture. The ground was kept by the Royal Artillery, except on the fourth or open side of the square, where the St. Helena Volunteers were posted in two bodies, their presence on this occasion, by special request, being an instance of the uniform courtesy and consideration ever shown to them by the regular garrison of this island. The service was read in an impressive manner by the Rev. W. Helps, chaplain to the garrison, and the Lord Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Claughton, before giving the blessing, delivered a short but excellent address to the men present. Then the Prince, who with the governor occupied a raised platform, delivered the colours to the Ensigns Hay and Donellan, with a neat speech. His Royal Highness spoke in a clear and distinct tone, without hesitation, and with the most perfect self-possession, and his short speech was most appropriate to the occasion.

Colonel M'Bean, in a few manly words, thanked his Royal Highness for the honour conferred on the regiment. He said that although the St. Helena Regiment had battle-names inscribed on its colours—the Prince might see at a glance that numbers of its men bore medals betokening the various services they had been engaged in—yet such encouragement would make them more and more determined to do their duty whenever and wherever they might be called upon, and that they would never forget the high honour conferred upon them that day.

The parade then terminated with the marching part of the troops in review order, and the Prince and the governor returned to the Castle.

The Navy.

FLAG PROMOTIONS.—By the death of Admiral the Right Hon Thomas Earl of Dundonald, G C B, the appointment of Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom, salary £342 9s, and an Admiral's good service pension, value £300 per annum, become vacant, and the following promotions will take place:—Admiral of the White, Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart, C B, to be Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue, William Bowles, C B, to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red, Sir Barrington Reynolds, K C B, to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White, Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K C B, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, William Fanshawe Martin, the Commander-in Chief in the Mediterranean, to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear Admiral of the Red Sir Michael Seymour, G C B, to be Vice Admiral of the Blue; Rear Admiral of the White Christopher Wyvill, to be Rear Admiral of the Red; Rear Admiral of the Blue Frederick Bullock, to be Rear Admiral of the White; Captain Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds C B, to be Rear Admiral of the Blue. The following promotion takes place on the reserved half-pay list, the undermentioned officer being senior to the Vice Admiral promoted on the active list.—Vice Admiral the Hon Alexander Jones, to be Admiral; the following officers on the retired list are also entitled to promotion, in pursuance of her Majesty's Order in Council of May 7, 1858.—Vice Admirals to be Admirals—George Henderson and Robert Worgan George Festing, C B; the senior Vice Admiral now is Sir Augustus W J Clifford, Bart, C B; the Senior Rear Admiral is Sir Henry Byam Martin, K C B; and the senior Captain next for promotion to flag rank is Thomas Leeke Massie; by the promotion of Captain Symonds to flag rank, a Captain's good service pension reverts to the patronage of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

The following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office:—

"The following appears in the *Moniteur*:—

"MARSEILLES, Nov. 1.—The General De Montauban to his Excellency the Minister of War.

"CAMP OF SINGS-HO, AUG. 24TH.—The 12th and 14th of Aug. combats, which drove the Tartar army from its position, gave us their entrenched camps. On the 17th August a bridge was thrown across the Peiho, under the fire of the enemy. On the 25th, after a vehement resistance, we carried, by assault, the most important of the Taku forts—200 French and 250 English *hors de combat*. Not a single officer killed; 1,000 Tartars were found killed in the fort, among whom was the General-in-Chief. All the other forts surrendered successively. The same evening a capitulation gave us the whole of the country as far as Tien-tsin, and 600 brass guns of large calibre and proportions. The ambassadors proceeded to Tien-tsin, where the Chinese commissioners attend to open negociations. The allied army is placed *in echelon* along their route. The generals and admirals all proceeded there under escort. The sanitary condition of the army is good.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, is gazetted Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.

The *Gazette* notifies that Count de Ludoff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Two Sicilies, had an audience of her Majesty on Tuesday, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign.

PROPOSED SURRENDER OF CAPUA.

TURIN, NOV. 2ND.—It is officially announced that the news published in a message dated Rome, 30th October, to the effect that General Cialdini had been beaten by the Neapolitans, is completely false. An attack has been made on Capua. The garrison has sent envoys to the Sardinians, to negociate for the surrender of the town.

FRANCE.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says the Government has contracted with private shipbuilders for the construction of 150 iron-cased steam gunboats, to mount a single rifle in the bow, and have a small draught of water. The captains of the French mercantile marine have been informed, by a circular from the Minister of Marine, that, in the event of a war, they will be taken into the Imperial service as 2nd Lieutenants. As the proposition has given dissatisfaction, it is said that it will be further proposed to give them a pension. It is reported that Mr. Whitworth has contracted to supply the French Government with any number of his rifles at £4 each.

PROHIBITION OF SMOKING IN FRENCH COLLEGES.

The Minister of Public Instruction has published a circular, addressed to the directors of colleges and schools in France, forbidding the use of tobacco and cigars by the students.

NORTH AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY.—The Montreal Company's steamship North American arrived at Moville at six a.m. this morning, and steamed out for Quebec shortly after four p.m., having received the mails, passengers, and latest telegrams on board. The North American is the last steamer of the Montreal Company's sailing this year; they will hereafter run to Portland for the winter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Gaeta letter, of October 27th, claims a great victory over Cialdini, and asserts that the Piedmontese lost, at the battle of Garigliano, five guns; that 300 prisoners were taken, and 2,000 killed and wounded; while the Neapolitans had but 22 men wounded, and only one killed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says the Duc de Gramont has insisted on the *Official Journal* of Rome rectifying the misstatements as to the French assurance that nothing was to be apprehended from King Victor Emmanuel's army, which Lamoriciere had reiterated in its columns.

Niven Moore, Esq., Consul-General in Syria, and James Brant, Esq., Consul at Damascus, are appointed Companions of the Bath, third class, civil division.

The Queen has approved of M. Louis Edward Conal as Consul at Glasgow for the Emperor of the French.

The *Gazette* publishes the Imperial decree which appeared in the *Moniteur* on Monday, respecting the duties on goods imported in other than British and French ships.

Yesterday being the first day of term, the Lord Chancellor of England entertained the judges at breakfast; after which they went in procession and opened their respective courts.

HIGHTOWN RACES—FRIDAY.

Lord Lieutenant Prize—Yates, 1; Goodwill, 2; Hilkirk, 3.
Stock Exchange Prize, 100 Guineas—Yates, 1; Goodwill, 2; Wallace, 3.
Corn Exchange Prize, 80 Guineas—Rawson, 1; Phillips, 2; Colborn, 3.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Liverpool Cup—9 to 1 against Light (offered, 10 to 1 taken); 12 to 1 against Killigrew (taken); 16 to 1 against Herne (taken); 20 to 1 against Brewer (offered); 20 to 1 against Heiress (offered); 25 to 1 against Chere Ami (offered); 33 to 1 against Feodorowna (taken and offered); 100 to 1 against Golden Pippin (offered); 33 to 1 against Ben Webster (taken and offered); 40 to 1 against Gibraltar (taken); 40 to 1 against Confectioner (offered). Little doing.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.—We perceive that an instructive course of sermons is advertised to be delivered in the above-mentioned church, on Sabbath evenings, by the Rev. S. G. Morrison.

MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting will be held on this evening, at eight o'clock at 45, Molesworth-street. Scripture reading—John, 3rd chapter. Debate—Is the use of intoxicating drink as a beverage injurious?

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—It will be seen from our advertisements of this day and last Thursday, that services will be held to-morrow noon, and on Wednesday evening next, in the Congregational Church, Kingstown; and on to-morrow evening in the Scots Church, Ormond-quay, on the behalf of this society, by its excellent foreign secretary, the Rev. Dr. Tidman. We beg to commend this excellent society to the special notice and patronage of our Christian friends. The catholicity of its principles, the large extent of its labours in India, China, Africa, and the South Sea Islands, &c., and the great success which has attended its exertions, entitle it to the cordial esteem and liberal support of all who desire the evangelisation of the heathen.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT AT SANDYMOUNT.—At 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening, Mr. Hore had accomplished 576, and Mr. Levett 408 of the 1,000 miles which each has undertaken, on his own separate account, to walk in 1,000 consecutive hours. The present arduous attempt differs from that achieved by Captain Barclay, in the fact that the Sandymount pedestrians walk each mile at the beginning of each hour; whereas he performed the distance of two miles distributed between the latter part of one and the commencement of the next of each of the two hours constituting the separate pairs, in the given space of 1,000 hours; the greater difficulty resting obviously in the former mode of performance.

ROYAL ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—LONDON, THURSDAY.—The meeting summoned for this day met formally—Mr. Robinson in the chair. The chairman having apologised for the absence of Mr. Malcomson, chairman of the company, on the ground of being called upon to devote his attention to its interests elsewhere, moved the adjournment of the meeting until Nov 22, when he hoped the books would be ready for the inspection of the shareholders. The advertisement announcing the cause of adjournment to be the loss of the Connaught was familiar to all present, and required no observations on his part. The motion was seconded by Mr. Palmer, and on being put from the chair was declared to be unanimously carried.

PLOUGHING MATCH—GOREY, OCT. 31.—The North Wexford and Gorey Poor Law Union Agricultural Society held their annual ploughing match to-day, in a suitable pasture field on the farm of Mr. James Pelan, a tenant to the Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, president of this association. The weather has been exceedingly wet and boisterous latterly, but this morning opened fine, and the sun shone with rare splendour during the entire proceedings. The ground, situated two miles south of this town, was well adapted for the purpose, comparatively level, yet nicely inclined for culture, reposing as it were at right angles with the sunbeams at noon. At an early hour of the day the field presented an animated picture; the secretary, Solomon Augustus Richards, Esq., J.P., taking a deep interest in the arrangements. Peter Roe, Esq., treasurer, was also present at an early hour. Mr. Michael Byrne, the society's inspector, had adjusted all the preliminaries with much care, and a large assemblage of all classes thronged the busy and interesting sod. The ploughing commenced at twelve o'clock, and the competitors finished their work within the prescribed time; the statute being six inches by nine. Mr. Patterson, Mr. Kinch, and Mr. Veitch, were the gentlemen selected as judges, who discharged their difficult duties most satisfactorily. Subjoined is the detail of premiums offered, with the names of the successful candidates:—To the farmer, or his son, holding their own plough, who shall plough half a rood of ground in the best manner for a corn crop, within two hours and a half, £2; to the next best as above, £1. There were three competitors. The first prize awarded to Samuel Bryan, second to Daniel Sunderland, the defeated candidate being Anthony Tyndall. The following premiums, offered by the Royal Agricultural Society, were also contested:—To the hired ploughman, resident within the union at least one month, who shall plough half a rood of ground in the best manner for a corn crop, within two hours and a half, £1 10s; to the second best do, £1; to the third best do, 10s. There were thirteen competitors in this class, viz.:—Andrew Patrick and William Ram, ploughmen to Solomon A. Richards, Esq., J.P.; Michael Murphy, ploughman to A. W. G. Guinness, Esq., J.P.; Hugh Cullen, ploughman to W. B. Porter, Esq.; John Fitzgerald, ploughman to Mr. John Oughton; Thomas Balf, ploughman to Mr. M'Donald; George Tompkin, ploughman to Mr. E. Warren; Wm. Norton, ploughman to Mr. D. Redmond; Moses Birney, ploughman to Mrs. Inman; Garret Nolan, ploughman to P. Roe, Esq.; John Deeley, ploughman to Mr. M. Kavanagh; James Doyle, ploughman to Mr. Byrne; Patrick Meddicks, ploughman to Mr. Dickenson. The first prize was awarded to Hugh Cullen, ploughman to W. B. Porter, Esq., Killenagh Park; second prize to William Norton; third prize to Moses Birney. On the whole, the work executed upon this occasion has told a flattering tale regarding the advanced position of husbandry in this district, and has placed the ploughmen on a pinnacle of merit in their branch—vainly to be disputed by any, the most ambitious rivals in Ireland. James S. Scott, Esq., J.P. (agent to the Earl of Courtown) mingled in the busy scene, and remained till the close of the proceedings, when the assemblage tired, happily impressed with the success of the day.—*From a Correspondent.*

HARVEST IN NOVEMBER.—Early in the autumn of this year, the weather was most unfavourable, and caused considerable anxiety amongst all classes of society, especially the farming classes. The weather having continued showery, and sometimes stormy, during the month of March, the crops in several parts of the country were retarded much in their coming to maturity. Having lately passed some time in the different counties of Ulster, and also in a portion of Connaught, I regret to say that in various localities a large quantity of grain crops remained exposed in the fields, not having been stacked, owing to the continuous rains. The prospects with many farmers in backward districts of the country looked gloomy, and they were much cast down in spirits at seeing the fruits of their toil running the risk of being wholly lost. During the last fortnight, however, a large quantity of the grain thus exposed had been gathered in, and now the weather in November has become as fine as might have been expected in August, and the corn crops still outstanding are likely to be all safely secured in a few days. A week of such weather as the present would do much to bring all the remaining grain into the haggards of the country. There is, however, a want which will be felt greatly in many inland portions of Ireland this year, which no amount of good weather at present will relieve. I allude to the extreme scarcity of turf for fuel. In some places which I have lately visited there is no probability of securing at any reasonable rate any other sort of fuel than peat, and in many cases none of these have been got saved. I drove a week or two ago through some miles of bog, which in years past I have seen covered with stacks of turf, but I was astonished to see that they remained in what are called "the footings;" that is, they continued standing on their ends all over the bog in something like the manner in which soldiers "file arms." One or two gentlemen in the neighbourhood had their turf saved by having paid great attention to them throughout the season, and these gentlemen were losing theirs by their neighbours stealing them away. I was informed that there would be a greater want of fuel felt in such districts than of anything else this year. There seems to have taken place an entire change in the season in Ireland, from whatever cause. The spring of this year was late, and now the harvest appears about to visit us. Farmers will, in future, require to prepare more carefully for bad seasons, and not permit an opportunity to pass without endeavouring to crop their ground early in spring, and to secure the return as early as possible in autumn. It often strikes me that if diligence was used by one farmer as much as by another, they might all have as good crops as some succeed in having; and I often think that more blame lies at the doors of the farmers themselves than against the weather, when their crops are all but destroyed. If the past fickle season should prove a lesson to agriculturalists in the future, the losses will not be dear, after all.—(*From a Correspondent.*)

FIRES IN BELFAST.—On Thursday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, intelligence was brought to the police-office that a fire had broken out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Hugh Hamilton, Donegall-street. An engine and a tender were immediately despatched to the place; but it was not necessary to lay on the hose, as the fire had been entirely subdued by the inmates, assisted by Constable James Armstrong. It appears the fire occurred in the nursery, where some clothes were being dried, and, having been placed too near the fire, took with, and communicated to the floor, part of which was destroyed. The damage done is trifling. The premises and contents are insured in the West of England Office.—This morning, shortly after one o'clock, Constable Liggett discovered smoke issuing from the premises of a man named Starrett, 6 Mitchell-street, off Millfield; and, on the alarm being given, the fire-brigade, with an engine tender, were promptly turned out, and proceeded to the place, when it was found that the fire was confined to a hay-stack in the rear of the house; and it was speedily extinguished after very little damage had been done. Captain Shaw, Mr. Vance, Chief-constable Green, and a number of the night force were present.—*Belfast NewsLetter.*

OMAGH AND DUNGANNON RAILWAY.—The works are proceeding all along the line with rapidity. There is a very heavy cutting at Dergmoney, in the immediate neighbourhood of this town, at which the workmen are busily engaged. During the recent moonlit evenings they continued to work until a late hour. It is only just to the labourers employed in the vicinity of Omagh to state that their conduct has been uniformly quiet and orderly. We have experienced none of the disturbance which usually accompanies the influx of a band of navvies to a town.—*Ibid.*

FATAL FIGHT NEAR TAVISTOCK.—We have received information of an occurrence which has taken place at a village called Latchley, about seven miles from Tavistock, and which, we regret to say, has terminated fatally to one of the parties concerned. It appears that for some time past there has been a misunderstanding between two men, both miners, called John Bodenner and Richard Piper, which was occasioned by a dispute which took place at Michaelmas fair, in Tavistock, relative to some girls. Ill-feeling has existed to a considerable extent since that time, and whenever they met high words have been used, and angry altercations have ensued. At Latchley, on Saturday evening last, there was a large assemblage of miners and labourers from the neighbouring village of Gunnislake, who had congregated to take part in a ceremony locally known as "hunting the stag," but which, in common parlance, consists in carrying out the effigy of a man, who has been known to violate the sanctity of a neighbour's household. The Chilsworthy brass band was also present, the man Bodenner being one of the players. The public-house the Rising Sun, at Latchley, was filled with visitors, amongst whom were Piper and Bodenner, who had not been in each other's company long before the old grievance was revived, and after a blow or two had been struck they agreed to adjourn to a field close by, and there fight it out. This was about ten o'clock in the evening. About 200 men were present when the fight took place, which lasted for nearly one hour and forty minutes, and Bodenner was evidently getting the best of it. A farmer called Stephens, on whose ground the encounter occurred, interfered to stay the battle; he, however, was met with considerable abuse, and was threatened by several persons, "if he interfered any more he would be knocked down." According to his statement, the poor fellows were evidently delighted with the prospect of being separated, but they were urged on by their brutal companions, and the fight was continued. After a time Bodenner received a blow from Piper which knocked him down, and he fell on a heap of stones, and was so severely injured that though he endeavoured to rise he was unable to do so. He was removed to the Rising Sun and was shortly afterwards taken home by his father and mother, who reside at Alston, but he died before reaching it. Piper was also severely punished, being unable to see, and his face otherwise maltreated. He, however, was able to go to his house, and on Sunday morning he was arrested.—*Western Morning News.*

THE SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION.—The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the salmon fisheries of England and Wales have last week been directing their attention to the fisheries of Cumberland. The Royal Commissioners, consisting of Sir William Jardine (chairman), Mr. W. J. Ffennell (Commissioner of the Irish Fisheries), and Mr. G. K. Rickards (Speaker's counsel), having visited the salmon fisheries of the Severn, of Wales, and of Lancashire, began their inquiries in Cumberland on Friday. Their first sitting was at Penrith, where they directed their attention to the state of the breeding grounds in the rivers Eamont and Eden, their capabilities, and the impediments offered to the run of salmon by mill-weirs, and the pollution of the river. The commissioners sat at Carlisle on Monday and Tuesday, where a great deal of evidence was given as to the past and present state of the salmon fisheries of the Solway Frith and its tributary rivers, the Eden and Esk. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, referred to the object of the present inquires into the salmon fisheries of England and Wales, which were made "with a view to increase the supply of that valuable article of food for the benefit of the public." He contrasted the small supply of salmon afforded by the English fisheries with the productive fisheries of Ireland and Scotland, and said that the principal barriers in all the rivers they had visited had been millweirs, and the total neglect of the breeding grounds by the proprietors of rivers. A great many witnesses were examined, all of whom spoke to a great falling off of salmon in the Solway Frith. It was shown that about 50 years ago salmon were a hundred times more plentiful than at present. It then was sold in Carlisle market at 2½d or 3d per lb. Most of the witnesses attributed this deterioration of the fisheries to the use of the stake-nets upon the seashore, and to the use of too small a mesh at certain times of the year in the rivers. A weekly close time and the extension of the annual close season was advocated. The commissioners would sit yesterday (Wednesday) at Workington, where their inquiries would terminate as far as they immediately concern Cumberland. They proceed to Northumberland this day (Friday).

CAUTION TO LADIES SHOPPING.—A PERSEVERING PICKPOCKET.—Elizabeth Willis, a young woman, was charged at Marlborough-street Police-court, on Wednesday, with attempting to pick the pockets of about 50 ladies in Oxford street. Sergeant Cole, 23 C, said that on the previous afternoon he saw the prisoner in Oxford-street, between Berwick-street and Wardour-street, walking close to a lady, with her hand down by the side of the lady's dress. Suspecting her, he watched her, and saw her walk up to Montanari's wax doll shop in Charles-street, where, having watched for a short time, he saw her put her left hand into the pocket of a lady who had at the time a child in her arms. He spoke to the lady, but finding she had lost nothing kept his eye on the prisoner and saw her walk to Flint's, the silk mercers, near Wells-street, where having looked about as if looking for somebody, she placed herself between two ladies and put her left hand into one of their pockets. He then saw her try at least 50 other pockets, being perseveringly engaged for above an hour. He then crossed over the road, saw her try the pocket of a lady named Blackburn, residing at Camberwell, who lost nothing, and afterwards that of a lady of colour, but in consequence of the latter not speaking English he could not ascertain whether she lost anything. He then took the prisoner in o custody, telling he was an officer, and what he charged her with. She said it was a mistake, but on her way to the station said, "You had better have waited till you had a case, and had me to rights. You must have wanted a case very bad." She first gave her address in Oxford-street, but afterwards refused it. James Stephens, 112 C, having proved seeing the prisoner on Wednesday afternoon last attempt to pick several ladies' pockets outside Messrs. Flint's warehouse, Mr. Tyrwhitt said he had no doubt about the case, and committed the prisoner for three months' with hard labour.—*London Paper.*

POCKET PICKING IN AN OMNIBUS.—Two women named Mary Williams and Ida Jameson, were charged on Wednesday at the Clerkenwell Police-court, before Mr. Barker with this offence, which has become very common lately. Mr. George Alfred, a farmer of Loose, in Kent, had seen the prisoner Jameson pull a lady's dress towards her. She got the lady's pocket near her hand, and then the lady moved, and the prisoner appeared to be very uneasy. The prisoner then pretended to rub her foot, and then worked her hand up the lady's dress. He saw her move her hand suddenly away from the lady's dress, but she had nothing in it. During the whole of this time the prisoners were making signals to each other. When they got out he asked the lady if she had missed anything, and from what he heard he informed the conductor, and saw the prisoners given into custody. Mr. Beard, who represented the General Omnibus Company, said he should be able to prove two former convictions for felony against the prisoners. Mr. Barker committed the prisoners for trial.

SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENTS IN LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday the Liverpool borough coroner held inquests in two cases, the jury returning verdicts of "Accidental Death" in both. The first was that of an infant aged nine weeks. It appeared that on Monday night the parents of the child, who reside in St. Anne-street, when they went to bed, left a bucket of dirty water half under the bed. While they were asleep the child fell out of bed, headforemost, into the bucket, and was drowned. The other was that of Margaret Bowman, a widow, who about six weeks ago was sitting up late in attendance on a spirit shop, when her cap-string caught fire in the flame of the candle. She immediately threw off the cap, and put her foot upon the burning part. In doing this her underclothing was ignited, and she was fearfully scorched about the legs and lower parts of her person. So serious, indeed, were the injuries she received that she died from their effects on Monday night.

We (*Scotsman*) understand that the junior branches of Mr. Laing's family are to reside in Edinburgh during Mr. Laing's absence in India. The right honourable gentleman is to be accompanied by Mrs. Laing and their eldest son, who goes in the capacity of secretary. The right honourable gentleman is expected in Edinburgh next week, with his family.

A WELSH JURYMAN.—Every succeeding quarter sessions brings with it increased difficulty in finding sufficient good and true men to serve their country in the honourable capacity of jurymen. The excuses made are frequently ingenious, but we do not remember anything equal in quiet assurance to the reasons urged by a tall, sanguine-complexioned Welshman, at the Salford Quarter Sessions, on Monday last. On the name being called its owner promptly stepped into the witness-box, and, being sworn to speak the truth, addressing the learned chairman with unhesitating fluency, said—"Your honour, I claim to be excused. I was brought up in Wales all my life, and I do not understand the English language properly." The learned chairman looked at him with some astonishment, the row of magistrates contemplated him with evident interest, and each gentleman of the long robe gazed at him curiously through his eye-glass or through his spectacles, or without the aid of spectacles. "Why, you see," continued the juryman, "there are many words you gentlemen make use of that I don't understand at all." "You seem to speak the language very well," said the chairman. "Well, but," quickly replied the Welshman, "these words are only common words, but in law, you know, there are many words I could not understand at all." "Oh, but," said the learned chairman, "I don't think you will find that to be the case. I think it's worth your while to stay and see how easy it all is." (Laughter.) "I assure you I shall not understand it," continued he of the land of leeks. "I've heard what's passed this morning, but I don't understand a word of it." (Roars of laughter, in which the bench, the bar, and the people all joined in one common chorus, while the Welshman looked round him with a complacent grin.) Notwithstanding his evident ignorance of the language, Jones was sworn, and we are bound in justice to add that he appeared to make such an excellent juryman that we hope to see him in the same box next session.—*Salford Weekly News.*

STRANGE DISPUTE.—A man named Deacon, for many years a gravedigger attached to the parish church of Frome, died recently. It appears that application to bury the deceased was made to the Rev. J. Shaw, one of the curates of the parish church, who refused, as did also the Rev. Mr. Bedford, the other curate. They alleged as a reason, it is said, the dissolute habits of deceased, and that some years since he was sentenced to some months' imprisonment for being concerned with others in stealing from the church some cloth. At four o'clock on Monday, however, the body was brought to the churchyard, attended by four mourners and a large crowd. The grave was found to be only partially dug, and having waited for this to be completed, the coffin was lowered, and without a word of prayer or other service, the wife threw in a clod, and the party withdrew, amid the loud execrations of the crowd on the conduct of the clergymen.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE AT KING'S-CROSS.—A serious accident took place on Thursday morning at King's-cross. An engine, belonging to Mr. Jay, the contractor for the Metropolitan Railway, and employed by him as a ballast engine, exploded within the premises of the Great Northern Company, and not only killed two men, the driver and fireman, upon the spot, but injured three others, one so seriously that he is not expected to live. To comprehend the accident thoroughly the reader must understand that the underground Metropolitan Railway is connected with the Great Northern by an inclined tunnel, the branch leading to which turns off to the left from the arrival line of the Great Northern within fifty yards from the great glass sheds of the terminus. The branch line inclines downwards for about 70 or 80 yards, and then enters a tunnel passing under the York-road. This morning, at a little before ten o'clock, the engine, whose remains now lay scattered about the station, with a tender, was standing at about 20 yards from the mouth of the tunnel, waiting for the signal to enter it, when it suddenly exploded with fearful violence. The greater portion of the engine was blown forwards a considerable distance, and flung on its side, the tender was drived backwards into the tunnel while torn fragments of the boiler plates and tubes flew about in all directions, and the funnel of the engine was shot over the high wall of the station into the York-road. The men meanwhile who had charge of the engine were both killed. One of them we were assured was blown completely over a train of carriages standing two lines off; the other hurled violently back against the brickwork at the tunnel's mouth, and instantly killed. It is difficult when eyewitnesses still excited by the shock of the accident give various accounts, to learn its details precisely; but, judging from all we have ascertained, it appears to have happened as nearly as possible in the manner described; while the bent and broken pipes, plates, and fire-bars, the prostrate remains of the engine lying across the line, twenty feet from the point where, from the state of the line, it is evident that the explosion occurred—above all, the blood-stained clay and crimsomed pools of water, leave no doubt as to the evidence of the accident, and its disastrous results.

MANCHESTER—PRESENTS TO GARIBALDI.—In reference to the presentation to Garibaldi of a quantity of haversacks, camp bed bottoms, ambulances, cavalry corn sacks, and other useful articles, by Mr. Briggs, merchant, of the city of Manchester, we understand that gentleman has received from the liberator of Italy an autograph letter, of which the following is a translation:—"Sir, I have received the bale which you kindly sent me to supply the great wants of my army. I thank you very particularly, and I also thank you in the name of my country. The sympathy and proofs of interest which every day we receive from your noble and generous country convince us still more of the justice of our cause, and it is knowledge of our rights that gives us the victory. I am at your service, whenever I am able.—G. Garibaldi.—Mr. T. Briggs."

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, Oct. 27	304	14	1	330	4	11
Belfast and Northern Counties, Oct 27	13.5	9	2	1141	4	6
Belfast and County Down, Oct 27	603	0	0	515	0	0
Cork and Bandon, Oct 27	403	3	4	381	10	5
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, Oct 27	245	1	11	239	18	1
Dublin and Belfast Junction, Oct 27	1657	17	0	1679	4	0
Dublin and Drogheda, Oct 27	1817	11	0	1809	5	0
Dublin and Wicklow, Oct 27	[illegible]	6	0	1871	15	0
Dundalk, Ennisk. & Londonderry, Oct 27	1001	4	0	1789	14	0
Great Southern & Western, Oct 27*	8418	5	0	7229	0	0
Irish South Eastern, Oct 27	236	5	0	[illegible]	10	0
Limerick and Ennis, Oct 27	215	0	5	191	10	10
Limerick and Foynes, Oct 27	216	0	0	192	0	0
Midland Great Western, Oct 27	4366	19	0	4003	18	0
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostr., Sept. 30	90	0	0	61	0	0
Ulster, Oct 28	1923	0	0	1804	0	0
Waterford and Limerick, Oct 27	1703	6	6	1981	3	8
Waterford and Tramore, Oct 27	65	0	0	65	0	0

*The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines, now amalgamated with this line which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (226 miles open)

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1860.	1859.
Birkenhead	£2739	2759
Bristol and Exeter	6693	7231
Great Northern	27206	2672[illegible]
Great Western	35164	34100
Lancashire and Yorkshire	40452	35410
London and North Western	8863	[illegible]
London and South Western	21487	19909
London and Brighton	995	17006
Manchester, Sheffield, &c.	2052	3233
Midland	43637	39911
North British	6225	5780
North Eastern	40134	[illegible]
London and Blackwall	1646	1640
Vale of Neath	1720	1805
South Eastern	24723	25644
West Midland	7838	6771
West Hartlepool	7736	4069
Glasgow and South Western	8266	7657
Edinburgh and Glasgow	7845	6688
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	3453	3446

Sporting Intelligence.

ARMAGH STEEPLECHASES.—8TH AND 9TH NOV.

Acceptances for the Ulster Grand National, 100 sovs added. Three miles:—New Broom, Wee Nell, Little Bob, Yellow Gal, Fairplay, Black Jack, and Vagrant.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The society held its first monthly meeting for the session on Thursday last—

The Earl of CLANCARTY, V.P., in the chair.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, V.P.; Mr. L. E. Foot, V.P.

The following report of council was read:—

"The council beg to report to the society that the Committee of Agriculture having stated that, in consequence of their not having any funds in hands, they would be unable to hold, in this year, the show of fat stock and farm and dairy produce; the council, however, being very desirous that these shows should be persevered in, informed the committee that they recommended the society, at its first meeting after the recess, to grant the committee £100 from the reserve fund, to meet the expenses of the next show; and at the same time, urged upon the committee the necessity of observing the strictest economy in its arrangements, by curtailing the amount of prizes, and diminishing the other expenses.

"The council consequently recommend the society to grant the sum of £100 to the Committee of Agriculture, for the purpose above stated.

"The council have also to report to the society that, shortly before the Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Glasgow, their attention was directed to the rules of the association, in accordance with which they caused this society to be enrolled as a corporate member, and deputed Dr. Waller to represent the society at the congress.

"Dr. Waller having accordingly attended the meeting, the council have much pleasure in reporting that he invited the association, in the name of the society, to hold their congress next year in Dublin; an invitation which, they understand, was received with marked satisfaction, and which there is every reason to believe will be accepted.

"Resolved—That so much of the report which recommends that a sum of £100 be granted to the committee of agriculture, in order to defray the expenses for holding the first show of fat stock and of farm and dairy produce be confirmed.

"Resolved—That so much of the report as relates to the invitation of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science to hold their next meeting in Dublin be confirmed."

The following report of the Committee of Agriculture was then read:—

"The Committee of Agriculture beg to submit to the society the list of prizes proposed to be offered for competition at the next spring cattle show, to be held on Tuesday, 2nd April, 1861, and following days.

"The committee request that the society may be pleased to sanction the present list, which, in accordance with the instructions of the council, has been prepared with due regard to economy, and to order that it be printed and circulated.

(Signed) "ROBERT COLLINS."

"Resolved—That the list of prizes offered for competition at the next spring cattle show be adopted, and printed for distribution."

On the motion of Lord Dunlo, seconded by Mr. W. M'Mechan, it was resolved—"That it be referred to the council to inquire and report as to the expediency and best means of reappointing a veterinary professor, and establishing a school of veterinary medicine and surgery."

The return of donations presented since the last stated meeting having been submitted,

Resolved—"That the marked thanks of the society be returned to the several donors."

The following gentlemen were proposed and seconded to become members of the society:—James Barron Kennedy, John George Boileau, Francis James M'Evoy, Thomas West, Thomas Alfred Jones, Catterson Smith, Thomas Brunkerly, Captain John Leslie, Edward B. Sayers, Thomas Dunnell, William Fishbourne, Thomas William Reeves, Samuel Vallis Peet, Esqrs.

TOWN COUNCIL OF DROGHEDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DROGHEDA NIGHT WATCH.—A meeting of the above body was held on yesterday (Thursday) for the purpose, among other things, of electing a proper person to the head-constableship of the night-watch, which situation became vacant on the death of William Stanage (the late head-constable) some weeks since. Several applications in writing having numerous signatures of the inhabitants attached to them, were put in and read. All were rejected, and the appointment postponed until Monday next, when it is expected one of the late members of our constabulary will return from the mission he some time since undertook of "freeing our Holy Father the Pope" from the hands of his enemies, the robbing and cutthroat hordes brought against him by the brace of miscreants, Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. This noble young *ci-divant* policeman left this country during the late "emigration" *furore*, and, as a faithful son, manfully assisted in the overthrow of the reprobates before mentioned. Having gloriously achieved his purposes, he now returns, crowned with laurels, and our Corporation, in praiseworthy appreciation of his services, is determined to overlook the memorials of the inhabitants of the town, and reward him with the post, at a salary of £52 per annum.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

The intelligence from the North of China is brief, but satisfactory. The allied troops, after a campaign of three weeks, had captured the forts of Taku and occupied Tien-tsin. This is moderately quick work. The whole army in that period had to disembark, accommodate itself to a country never before invaded by outside barbarians, overcome those inert obstacles to the rapid movement of men and *materiel*, mud and narrow causeways, drive in the army operating outside the river defences, and finally master those defences themselves. Three weeks is not a long period of time in which to accomplish this where the mere difficulty of moving is considerable. It was not until the 9th of August that the Allied forces were prepared to quit Peh-tang. Up to the 12th they had only felt the external army. The remaining nine days were occupied in completely mastering the forts on the northern bank, which forts must have been very greatly strengthened, or they could not have opposed so long a resistance. Once in full possession of the northern bank, the Allies took the forts on the southern bank in flank and rear, and this explains the surrender of those forts on the fall of their flanking supports across the river. The operation was like many which were witnessed in our late Indian campaigns. Great preparations were made to meet an attack in front, none or few to resist a flank attack. Thus when the Allies marched up from Peh-tang and occupied the northern bank the preparations for a front attack were rendered useless. It will be observed that, according to one telegraphic dispatch, the enemy were allowed to march out, we suppose, with the honours of war; but probably, although no mention is made of prisoners of war, the Tartar soldiers were disarmed. The guns, stores, and munitions of war fell to the lot of the conquerors. The fighting must have been pretty sharp, for the loss of the Allies was 400 killed and wounded. The result of the surrender of the Southern forts, and the defeat of the army, was the occupation of Tien-tsin five days afterwards. The river winds and turns very much in its progress from Tien-tsin to the sea. Part of the time may have been occupied in clearing a passage up the river for the gunboats, so that the line of communication by water might be perfect, and perhaps the army halted during the period required to perform this work. On the 26th the Allies were in possession of Tien-tsin, and of course all the Imperial stores of timber and salt deposited there, and of the centre of all the waterways connecting the south with the capital. The occupation of this important place could not fail to create consternation at Pekin. Lord Elgin with a much smaller force coerced the Imperial Government from this place in 1857, and we may fairly anticipate that similar effects would follow from its occupation by so large a body as the allied army. Indeed, one telegram supplied by the Shanghai correspondent of Mr. Reuter states that the effect was instantaneous. According to this information the British and French Ministers were about to gallop to Pekin, under an escort of cavalry, and were to receive an "honourable reception" from the Chinese Government. It is no doubt desirable to obtain an ample settlement of our differences at the least expense to the feelings of the Chinese. Providing there is a *fortiter in re* in our negociations, the *suaviter in modo* is unobjectionable. But, without confirmation, we are not disposed to accept the statement that the Chinese Government was so far humbled as to permit the practical occupation of Pekin by the Ambassadors and some squadrons of cavalry. It is unfortunate, but it is a fact that the Chinese Government has habitually harboured more double intentions than any other, and that is saying a great deal in these days. It may be doubted whether anything short of the occupation of Pekin in force will bring them to acquiesce in our views of international relations. If the contrary should prove to be true, if Plenipotentiaries and squadrons of cavalry, backed by the capture of Taku and the occupation of Tien-tsin, be sufficient, none will rejoice more than we, because the natives of that part of China will be spared much suffering, and our troops much labour and some fighting. While we hold our belief in suspense on this point, we trust it may be confirmed.

It is curious that while the Allies were fighting the Imperialists on the Tien-tsin-ho, Europeans of all nations were engaged in defending Shanghai against the rebels. The T'ai-p'ings made two fierce assaults upon the town on the 18th and 20th August, but, repulsed with great slaughter, they withdrew from the neighbourhood to try their misfortunes elsewhere. So we are now engaged in war with both parties. It is a misfortune; but clearly it would not do to allow Shanghai to be plundered by a horde of so-called rebels. So long as they operate against the Imperial dynasty and the Imperial dynasty operates against them, we have nothing to do with the quarrel, but when either party assails us, it is our duty, though our misfortune also, to stand on the defensive.

One characteristic anecdote from Hungary. Before setting out to his new post in Italy, the freedom of the city of Pesth was offered to Count Benedek by a deputation of the town council. The gallant general rejected the tender with these words:—"I do not care for the freedom of your city. You have had a series of most disgraceful riots, even after the benevolent concessions of a most gracious monarch. It cannot contribute to the honour of any one to be numbered among the citizens of such a town. I tell you what, gentlemen—you do not half know me. If ever I return to Pesth, and another occasion should arise for the military to charge your mobs, it will be a matter of perfect indifference to me the number of the dead."—*Letter from Vienna.*

(THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

TURIN, FRIDAY.—A denial has been given here to the statement that the squadron of Admiral Persano had commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists near Gaeta.

The news of a mysterious expedition, under command of General Turr, has been declared to be a pure invention.

DISLOYALTY IN POLAND.

The Poles displayed such a disloyal spirit while the Emperor Alexander was at Warsaw, that his Majesty was totally unable to conceal the vexation and annoyance he felt.

THE CHINESE WAR.

The *Times* trusts the telegram has brought false news and that Lord Elgin is not going to Pekin without his army, as that is opposite to what he should do. To obtain a permanent peace nothing more is necessary than that Pekin should know that England has an arm long enough to reach her, and to chastise any breach of faith. So long as the Emperor believes his capital to be out of reach, so long will he care little what treaties he may sign to remove any immediate pressure. Now what is going to happen? News that the Tartar army has marched forth in triumph from the southern parts is already spread far and wide through the streets of Pekin. It is doubtless added that the barbarians have made their submission, and that these are all coming on to bring tribute to the Emperor. This, or certainly nothing better than this, is the impression that Lord Elgin, with an escort of cavalry, will produce at Pekin. The Emperor cannot make important concessions to a people whom he pretends to have overcome in arms, and whose ambassadors he has exhibited to his people as bearing tribute and submission. The *Times* hopes, therefore, the ambassadors, with the magnificent army which they have at their command, will make their appearance at Pekin, accompanied by a force sufficient to make such an impression on the Imperial mind as to render any Chinese war unnecessary for many years to come.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

The Correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna supplies information as to what passed at the Conference. The monarchs and their ministers had several interviews, but they did nothing more than change opinions as to the state of Europe. A programme of some kind or other was drawn up, but was not signed because the Sovereigns and their ministers could not come to an understanding on several matters of importance. Prince Gortschakoff failed to convince the Prussian and Austrian statesmen that it would be advantageous to all parties if the Treaty of March, 1856, were subjected to a revision. Russia is exceedingly desirous of regaining her position on the Danube, and to do away with the neutrality of the Black Sea. It is related that Prince Gortschakoff and Count Reichberg had an altercation at their very first interview.

THE BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The Royal mail steamship Oneida, with the above mails, has arrived and brings 60 passengers, and £27,496 in specie.

The Tyne, with outward mails, left St. Vincent on the 21st ult. All well.

On the 22nd ult. the Oneida spoke the English barque Constance, steering south.

A severe gale had been experienced at Buenos Ayres. 3 ships were sunk, 2 dismasted, and 14 went ashore. The British barques Crusade and Reciprocity foundered in attempting to run ashore. Several lives were lost. The gas works and the San Fernando Railway were much damaged.

COMMERCIAL.

Hides were dull. Live stock in good condition. The wool crop promised dull. Freights low. Exchange, 66½ to 67.

BAHIA.—Stock of sugars nearly exhausted. Sales unimportant. Cotton—No sales for export. Exchange, 26½.

PERNAMBUCO.—Sugars—Arrivals of new crop trifling. Cotton—No change in value. Hides nominal. Freights dull, for want of produce. Exchange, 25½ to 26½.

RIO.—Coffee—Prices firmer; an advance of 50 to 100 reis was demanded for superior goods. Discount continued at 9 per cent. Exchange, 27 to 27½.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

(From the *Cork Examiner*.)

A steamer, with 960 men of the Brigade, left Havre at 3 p.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Cork harbour some time to-night or early to-morrow morning. The men will be brought up to Cork by small steamers, chartered by the committee, and will proceed homewards by special trains. If they do not arrive in sufficient time to be sent forward at an early hour, they will be detained for the night and leave next day. In consequence of the whole number arriving together, the idea of entertaining the brigade at a public soiree had to be given up, there being no room in Cork large enough for the purpose. Ample arrangements have been made for supplying the men with food and clothes. Mr. Maguire, M.P., chairman of the Local Committee, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, as representative of the Dublin Central Committee proceed to Queenstown to-night to await the arrival of the Brigade.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

A meeting was held yesterday of the creditors of Messrs. Evans, Brothers, builders and contractors. Their liabilities amount to £41,424, and assets to £24,911. The amount due to Messrs. Davies and Co., bankers, for advances made, was estimated at £40,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Post* has been informed that application is about being made to the Court of Queen's Bench that the Lord Chief Justice, in virtue of his office of Chief Coroner of England, do direct the coroner for Wilts to recommence an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Frances S. Kent. It is further stated that it is intended to adjourn the inquiry from time to time, until every means of arriving at a definite conclusion shall have been adopted.

Portions of the wreck have been discovered of the missing steamer lost in the Baltic.

The *Times* considers that unless some unforeseen event changes the fortune of war, a few days must suffice to drive the Bourbon Sovereign from Gaeta.

The *Times* is still without any comment on the French Intervention at Gaeta. The Paris journals have not yet adverted to the subject.

A Naples letter of 27th says, that next day Gavazzi was to preach his first sermon in the principal church of the Jesuits.

The *Times* asserts that Austria can scarcely ever now make up her mind that the game is lost in Italy; no doubt, had the northern potentates shown her more active sympathy, and had her diplomacy been more successful, she would have done some desperate deed.

K. Szerne, who has expressed in the Paris journals a favourable opinion of the new Hungarian constitution, was formerly Minister of the Interior, under Kossuth. General Klapka has protested against this opinion.

A WELSH ROMANCE.—An extraordinary occurrence has been investigated at Treforest, Glamorganshire. Twenty years ago a young woman married a man named John Bridgewater, who took her to France and deserted her. She, hearing that her husband had met with a fatal accident, married a man named Williams 17 years ago, and settled at the Railway Inn, Treforest, where they now live. Bridgewater, however, was not dead, but had married another woman and deserted her also. Finding that his first wife was doing a good business, he went to her house and asserted his right to remain there. This was disputed, but he was allowed to go to bed in the house. In the morning it was found that he had hanged himself to the bedpost with his pocket handkerchief. At the inquest his second wife, who had followed him, made her appearance, and by her lamentations added to the interest of the melancholy romance.—*Oswestry Advertiser.*

FINN VALLEY RAILWAY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company, convened for the purpose of receiving the directors' report, and transacting other business, was held in Simms' Hotel, Strabane, on Monday—Lord Viscount Lifford in the chair. Among the gentlemen present were Major Humphreys, John V. Stewart, James Cochrane, John Collum, James, Thompson Macky, James Gunning, —— Hunter Esqrs, Dr Cllum, of London, and the secretary, J A Ledie, Esq. It is stated that the works of this line of railway will be proceeded with immediately.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

RED HOT GUNS.—There is no doubt whatever that cast iron, long submerged in the sea, will, on being exposed to atmospheric air, become hot even unto redness, and sometimes fall to pieces. Such was the case with some iron guns which formed part of the armament of one of the vessels of the Armada, sunk off the Island of Mull; and the cast-iron balls with which some of the guns of the Mary Rose, sunk off Spithead *temp.* Henry VIII., were loaded. Mr. Wilkinson, in his "Engines of War," remarks, p. 242:—"It is also an extremely curious fact that the cast-iron gratings which have been long immersed in the porter backs or vats of large London breweries possess the same property of becoming hot on exposure to the atmosphere when the porter is drawn off for the purpose of cleaning them."—*Notes and Queries.*

RUBENS.—Was there ever such a painter? He has been an ambassador, an actual Excellency, and what better man could be chosen? He speaks all the languages. He earns a hundred florins a day. Prodigious! Thirty-six thousand five hundred florins a year. Enormous! He rides out to his castle with a score of gentlemen after him, like the Governor. That is his own portrait as St. George. You know he is an English knight? Those are his two wives as the two Maries. He chooses the handsomest wives. He rides the handsomest horses. He paints the handsomest pictures. He gets the handsomest prices for them.—*Cornhill Magazine* for November.

GARIBALDI DEPRIVED OF A VOLUNTEER.—On Saturday, a young lad, fifteen years of age, who was engaged in some grocery establishment at Greenock, took it into his head that before Capua was a more exciting place than behind his master's counter, and that shouldering a musket was a more agreeable occupation than weighing out pounds of sugar. He resolved to join Garibaldi, and with that object in view set out for London, taking the train by Carlisle. His guardian, it appears, however, did not favour the adventurous notions of the lad, but as soon as he heard that he had left home, telegraphed to the police at Carlisle to intercept his progress south. Mr. Bent did so, and returned the volunteer, a fine, robust young fellow, to Greenock, on Monday. His name is Robertson Ferguson, an orphan.—*Carlisle Journal*

Glengarry estate, a fine Highland property, has been sold by the Earl of Dudley, to Edward Ellice, Esq., of Glenquoich, at the price of £120,000. Mr. Ellice some years ago purchased his present property of Glenquoich from the late Glengarry, and, by his new acquisition, becomes proprietor of the greater portion of the old Glengarry estate—the other considerable portion being Knoydart, which was purchased by James Baird, Esq.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday was exceedingly fine in this locality, the temperature being very mild and agreeable. The Leinster steamer arrived in harbour at 5-30 p.m., thus making the trip in a shorter time than usual.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-COURT.

Mr. Wyse sat yesterday, and disposed of some cases of drunkenness, but nothing worthy of a report was before the bench.

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

With much satisfaction we find that, after several years' advocacy, the subject of establishing a veterinary institution in Dublin is assuming a reality. Since our publication of the 20th inst., it has engaged the particular attention of the Royal Dublin Society, upon whom, as we then showed, the duty of founding a veterinary institution more particularly devolved. We must now do that highly influential society the justice to say, that though the matter has lain in abeyance, it still maintains a prominent position in their arrangements, as, by reference to their proceedings, we find they had obtained the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, through Dr. Lyon Playfair, then of the Department of Science and Art, to appropriate a surplus fund to the establishment of a Professorship of Veterinary Surgery; and we also find that the charter of the society empowers them to appoint examiners in veterinary science, and grant diplomas.

At a general meeting of the society, on Thursday last, Lord Dunlo moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. M'Mechan, and ably supported by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who dwelt on the vast importance of having an institution of the kind established on a permanent basis:—

Resolved—"That it be referred to the council to inquire and report as to the expediency and best means of re-appointing a veterinary professor, and establishing a school of veterinary medicine and surgery."

Just as we were going to press, the inaugural address of Professor Gamgee came to hand. It was delivered at the new veterinary college, Edinburgh, on Wednesday last; it is replete with most interesting and suggestive matter on the subject of the relations of veterinary to social science; and we regret that we have not time or space for more than the following extracts:—

"I am happy here to have an opportunity of confirming my opinion as to the advantages of slaughter-houses being availed of for scientific investigations, by quoting from the work of a very eminent Scotch agriculturist, Mr. Stephens, of Redbrae. Referring to scientific institutions of practical agriculture, he says:—'The slaughter-house should be fitted up to afford facilities for dissecting those animals which have been affected by peculiar disease. Skeletons, and preparations for illustrating comparative anatomy, could thus be found with little trouble.'

"I hail with pleasure any movement which turns public attention to our profession, and none would prove its public importance more than the judicious employment of veterinarians, as above stated. That the services of the veterinary surgeon are appreciated is amply testified by the vigorous steps taken at present in Ireland to establish a veterinary college. On that subject I have expressed a decided and favourable opinion, though I have already observed remarks in public journals condemning the project. The reason assigned is, that Irish students would benefit by contact with Englishmen and Scotchmen in the veterinary colleges of Edinburgh and London. I have distinctly declared that great difficulty must be experienced in procuring teachers, from the imperfect system of veterinary education followed out for the past; but a college in Dublin would undoubtedly give an impulse to the study of the science of comparative pathology; would attract more to the profession to practise as veterinarians in Ireland, and would greatly strengthen the veterinary profession.

"In my introductory lecture, in 1858, I mentioned how scantily Scotland, but more particularly Ireland, were supplied with veterinary surgeons. What a contrast when compared to the German States, in which our profession stands higher, as being more learned, than in any other part of Europe. There are colleges in Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Wurtumberg, Munich, Carlsruhe, besides other professors of veterinary science in the different universities. All prosper; and we find one veterinary surgeon for every forty or fifty square miles of surface. Ireland should, therefore, have a veterinary college; but I wish the promoters of such an institution in Dublin to know that it is not a simple money question; and, unless the right men are secured at first, no amount of money can accomplish the worthy object they have in view.

"I am particularly desirous to acquaint all here of the projected school, for this one reason amongst others, that intelligent young men, devoting themselves to the veterinary profession, with a serious determination to become thoroughly proficient, can look forward to many opportunities for engaging as teachers. Great changes must occur in a very few years more, and for truly able men, whose ambition has a certain limit, no profession offers a fairer prospect of success. It is true that he cannot look forward, like the medical man, to the prospect of a baronetcy, or, like a lawyer, to sit on the woolsack; but he can hope for as much honest gratification as an earnest worker in a most useful calling as any person need reasonably covet."

We are gratified to find from Professor Gamgee's notice of the want of a veterinary institution in Dublin, given in the above address, and from his private correspondence with us for some considerable time, that we have enlisted his sympathy and support in this most necessary of our wants; and as he proposes visiting Dublin for the express purpose of giving public lectures on the subject, we shall strain every nerve to give full effect to his philanthropic designs.

It does appear strange that, since the death of Mr. Pelle, the Veterinary Professor to the Royal Dublin Society, a successor has not been appointed; it only shows how neglectful of their own interests the stock holders of this country, who represent capital to such an enormous amount, have been, in not calling on the society to fill the vacant chair. We know they are most anxious to accomplish the object, but the country should speak out on the subject, and strengthen the hands of the society in seeking the restoration of the Government aid for the establishment of the institution, which, there is little doubt, under proper management, such as the Royal Dublin Society is capable of affording, would, in a short time, become self-supporting.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.—The Pulpit.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. John White will preach; subject—"Watchman, what of the night?" and on Wednesday next, the Rev. Hunt Jackson will preach at eight o'clock p.m. Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—(1). Thanksgiving for all our temporal and spiritual mercies, and that God may bless all the means used for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, at home and abroad; (2). For the infants of Dublin, and of Ireland generally, that they may all be children of God, and that many of them may be called to the ministry of the Sanctuary; (3). For the fathers and mothers, and teachers of Dublin, that they may set their children a holy and pious example; (4). The Sixth Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," Exod. xx. 13, that Satan may no more take possession of any heart in Ireland, to commit this soul-destroying sin.

GARIBALDI'S ARMY.—The more I see of Garibaldi's army the more I wonder at their success of the 1st instant. Merely to say that it is disorganised conveys no idea of the state of its discipline. It is no better than a mob. Of the most simple military movement they are utterly ignorant. I will give you an exemplification of it, and a novel method of receiving a charge of cavalry it is. During the battle of the 1st inst., Colonel ——, a British officer, had charge of a brigade of three regiments, which were posted on an open plain, perhaps the only one along the entire line of battle where a charge of cavalry could have been conveniently made. These three regiments were drawn up in line, when about 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry came out of the wooded ground. In ordinary movements the formation of a square on the two centre subdivisions of each regiment would have been a very simple and proper mode of defence, and one for which there was ample time. You will scarcely believe it—instead of acting as I have shown should have been done—officers and men took to their heels, leaving the colonel and another English officer standing to receive the charge, and ran to a friendly bank, behind which they ranged themselves, and there waited the cavalry's charge. The two officers, *malgres eux*, were obliged to run also. This extraordinary movement executed, the men waited very deliberately until the approach of the cavalry to within 15 paces before they fired. Now, this was not cowardice, but want of knowledge, for at a later period of the day these same runaways made a most gallant charge with the bayonet, and defeated a very superior body of the Neapolitans. With such soldiers, I must confess, I should be very sorry to meet the Austrians, or any other disciplined force.—*Letter from Santa Maria.*

CURIOUS TRIAL.—The *Napoleonien* of Troyes gives the following account of a singular cause which has just been decided by the juge-de-paix of that town:—"During one of the fine warm days last week, M. D——, who keeps a waggon office at Troyes, when taking a walk on the Mail de la Madeleine of that town—perceived two decent old men earnestly chatting together on one of the benches. Having determined to play them a trick, he walked straight on, counting the trees aloud as he went along. At last coming close to them, he said, 'You who have nothing to do might render me a service.' 'How?' inquired one of them. 'Why, you might help me to win a wager I have made. I have bet that there are not 2,000 trees in the walks round the town. I have several times tried to count them myself, but always forgot the number before I had done. You could do it for me, and enjoy a pleasant walk at the same time.' Whether he held out any promise of remuneration does not clearly appear. The old men affirm he did, and at once undertook the job, walking slowly round the town and pocketing a small pebble for every ten trees. They called on M. D—— in the evening, and gave him a paper, stating that the number of trees was 1886, *plus* one (why they chose this form of expression instead of saying 1887 does not appear). M. D—— thanked them, and offered them a glass of wine; but they insisted on being paid for their trouble according to his promise, but he denied having made any promise. The others, in consequence, summoned him before the juge-de-paix for the sum of 18f 87c, at the rate of one centime per tree, and the matter was ultimately compromised by the payment of 8f. for which sum M. D—— had the satisfaction of having added an important item to the statistics of Troyes."

None of the French journals offer any explanation of the French intervention in Gaeta. They publish without comment the original news, as it appeared in the *Daily News*.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The prevalent tone of Parisian opinion to-day is pacific, and, indeed, it is now known that Government means to prosecute the evening journal, *Opinion Nationale*, known organ of Prince Jerome Napoleon, for the misdemeanour of "spreading false news," the editor, Gueroult, having put out an article of most alarming import some days ago under the head of *Casus Belli*. The only belligerent performances are likely to continue in the harmless form of diplomatic popguns shot off by various Ministers of Foreign Affairs, but no notice is now taken of these blank cartridges either in Paris or any other European capital. At Berlin the farce of such documents as Schleinitz's lecture to Cavour has set a Prussian wit to work on a supposed manifesto of the great Empress Maria Teresa, complaining of Frederick the Second's unwarrantable inroad into Silesia, and his various other irregular proceedings which consolidated the new kingdom in North Germany just one hundred years ago. The great Frederick had to work out his cause in the teeth of hostile Russia and against the *beaux yeux* of Pompadour, without a single ally in Europe save the Elder Pitt, who had the genius and sagacity to redress the balance of Continental power by this new-found equilibrium, and, to quote Grattan's eulogy on Chatham, "Smote the Houses of Bourbon and Austria, while he wielded the democracy of England."

The *Journal du Havre* comes up to-day with an account of the local depot for Irish returned conscripts, late from Italy, whose numbers have now reached the figure of 934 in that city, and are, of course, thrown for maintenance on the municipal authorities. A demand for steam conveyance had been telegraphed across the Channel, but at Havre it was not known whether they were to go round by the Land's-end to Waterford or to Cork; either port would be the direct way to their respective homesteads. From the pen of two Irish celebrities we have had a "Sentimental Journey," and a "Classical Tour through Italy;" there is an opening for native authorship in the narrative of a new variety in Italian travel, "Clerical Tour," or "Cullenising in Italy."

Yesterday, that rising quarter of the Paris West-end, the Quartier des Ternes, witnessed the unusual spectacle of a Græco-Russian high priest, exalted in mid air, at a height of 70 yards, on the top of a scaffold that still affords access to the Byzantine cupola, crowned with a large gilded bulb, with Greek cross, one of the five minaret-like spires that indicate from afar the new sanctuary of the orthodox ritual. A solemn blessing with incense, and attendant Levites, inaugurated the exterior crowning of the edifice.

Crowds are attracted to Mayer's photographic gallery on Boulevard des Capucines, to view a full length, the *size of nature*, executed by a new process, exhibiting the exact portions of Napoleon III., in his habit as he lives. Some time back a favourite charger, in the natural dimensions, had been reproduced by the same mechanism and was exhibited at Alphonse Giroux's.

Yesterday's review, with sham fight along the Seine, under the heights of St. Cloud, has given great satisfaction to military judges. The rapidity with which a bridge was thrown over the river in three-quarters of an hour, so as to transfer cavalry and artillery to the opposite bank, was much admired.

I learn this evening that there are yet some hundred Irish on the other side of the Seine (Quartier Latin) who are giving some trouble, and are to be sent off by the police to-night to Havre. Eleven hundred pounds is required to charter the steamer from the French port to Cork, but no fund has been announced as available here by the Irish committee or managers. The whole business is too melancholy for laughter, else the materials for a modern Hudibras are abundant in this disorganised expedition, the heroes of which will rue to their latest day the hour they were enticed to
"Go a cullenelling."

A correspondent, writing from Paris, October 31st, says:—

The news from Naples is highly important, if true. According to a telegram from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Naples mail of the 27th, the action of the 26th, near Sessa (already briefly noticed), was far from decisive. A telegram from Rome brings news of another action said to have taken place on the 29th, between Cialdini and the Neapolitans. The Piedmontese are described to have been defeated. The circumstance of these tidings coming from Rome is not calculated to inspire much faith in their correctness. A defeat would be very serious in Victor Emmanuel's present position, considering that the provinces north of the Volturno are animated by a staunch Royalist, or, as the phrase goes, "reactionary" spirit. Whatever be the truth of this Roman dispatch, there appears no doubt of the Piedmontese not having been able to cross the Garigliano, and 1,500 Neapolitans still hold Capua for the King. The telegraph also mentions a riot at Naples, and disturbances in the Basilicata and Capitanato. All this requires confirmation.

The Warsaw Conference continues to give rise to no end of contradictory speculation. I can only repeat what I have before stated, that nothing certain is known on the subject; and I find in the *Independance Belge* and the best-informed German papers a corroboration of my own information, that the three Sovereigns would hardly have met without settling all their plans beforehand. Potentates in their position can ill afford to make a parade of their disunion—the only result of the Warsaw meeting according to the *Times* and the docile organs of the French Government.

The *Nationalites* of Turin contains the following curious telegram, dated Perugia, Oct. 28th:—

"Marquis Pepoli yesterday distributed colours to the National Guard. The banners were presented by the Marchesa Pepoli and Princess Bonaparte. The speech delivered by the Marquis was interrupted by frequent cries of 'Viva il Re.'"

A number of the Irish heroes of Spoleto are at present in Paris and Havre. About 300 of them have been converting the Quartier Latin into an imitation of Donnybrook. The police have therefore determined to pack them off to Havre, where upwards of 900 of their comrades are waiting in a state of semi-starvation for a vessel to carry them across to Cork or Waterford. Like Charon's bark, however, the steamers refuse to take them on board without the passage money being secured, and that not being forthcoming, the unfortunate supporters of the Pope's rights quarrel, and perambulating the shore and the pier—
—— tendent que manus ripæ ulterioris amore.

The ghosts who performed that pantomime on the banks of the Styx had, however, one advantage—they required no dinner—a desideratum the want of which makes the position of the Irish doubly unpleasant, and in a measure excuses the rioting. Those who sent them over have much to answer for, and ought at least to be made to pay their passage home.

The line regiments of the garrison of Paris were today served with *tentes d'abri*, and the tools and utensils used by an army for camp and bivouac.

A letter from Toulon states that, in addition to the six now building, ten iron-clad frigates are ordered to be immediately laid down—viz., two at Toulon, two at Brest two at Rochefort, two at L'Orient, and two at Cherbourg.

NAPLES.

A correspondent, dating Naples, October 27, observes:—

Apropos of a report which has been circulating in Naples during the last day, that a British vessel was to go to Gaeta, and await the orders of Francis II., her Britannic Majesty's ship the Renown left yesterday morning for that port. It was also announced that Admiral Persano was about to visit Gaeta yesterday with his squadron, probably to make a demonstration. The London goes to Malta to-day, having been relieved by the Queen. We are in hourly expectation of hearing of the capture of Capua, the Garibaldians having crossed the Volturno and being in full march towards that place, or, as some say, to the right and long past that place, probably with a view to form a junction with the Piedmontese troops. The hospitals in Santa Maria and Caserta are said to be in a much worse condition than those of the capital; and, indeed, it could not well be otherwise in a place where the casualties of the field are brought in in a hurry, and the distance from the city renders supplies less easily provided. I am sorry to report one or two deaths more amongst the men of the British Legion from the wounds received on the 19th instant. Our men have undoubted pluck, but it appears to me that great and unnecessary demands have been made upon them. Where all are brave it is invidious to distinguish any, but I may speak of Major Styles and his brother as being remarkably cool in action and courageous; indeed, the whole battalion speaks of them, especially of the major, in terms of high praise. Another young officer who deserves honourable mention is Edward Courtenay Haworth, ensign in the second company. He is only 19 years of age, and yet has served years in the navy, for which he has an honourable mark. His cool and resolute conduct on the 19th is highly spoken of by his brother officers.

I have just heard that the bridge over the Volturno was broken on Thursday night, at ten o'clock, and on Friday night, at four o'clock (yesterday), it had not been repaired. There must be some gross mismanagement here, and the consequences cannot fail to be painful to our countrymen, who are left without baggage and provisions, everything belonging to them being left behind. A small force of royal troops is left in Capua, and Garibaldi's army has pushed far ahead to effect a junction with Cialdini. Of course, they know what they are about, but it sounds something like an imprudence to leave an enemy behind, however small, in a country so vacillating as this.

The result of the voting, as officially communicated, seems to be as follows:—

Registered	109,055
Si	106,024
No	31
Not voted	3,000

In Palermo the result is as follows:—

Registered	40,507
Si	36,232
No	20
Not voted	15

One of the Legion was accidentally shot yesterday by his companion. The accident took place in a struggle with a friend for a rifle, which went off, and the ball went through his body, and the shoulder of another young fellow, called Jones, the son of an attorney in London. The first who was shot died in a few minutes, and was buried with every attention by Major-General ——, and every mark of respect was paid of which the occasion admitted. In my next I will report the state of Jones, of whom I entertain good hope.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE MORNING POST.)

GENERAL GARIBALDI'S HEADQUARTERS, VISCANO, OCT. 26.—Since yesterday morning we have been moving towards the small town of Teano, where the junction of our army with the Sardinians will, in all probability, be effected either to-night or to-morrow.

We left Sant Angelo at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and crossed the Volturno by the bridge which had been erected under the direction of the English Colonel Donnelan, one of the ablest officers of the Dictator's Army. Eber's brigade was the first to cross the river, then followed that of Bixio. The English brigade and the battalion of Genoese sharpshooters came next, and by seven o'clock the whole of this force was defiling before Garibaldi on the other side of the Volturno. Colonel Simonnetti, who had crossed the river on the previous day by means of boats, had already taken up a position on the Gerusalemme mountain, and had placed his outposts at a half a mile from Capua, to prevent any surprise from the besieged garrison of that city. When our small army, about 6,000 strong, was ready to start, Garibaldi, followed by his staff, took the lead; and, taking the path which skirts the mountain called Gerusalemme, we followed the little track which leads to San Martino, Bellona, Vitalocio, Partignano, and Viscano.

On arriving here we took up a position not far from that of the enemy, on the other side of the valley. Soon after the march of our column had begun the Piedmontese brigade, commanded by General Pernon, in its turn crossed the Volturno, following the opposite road to the right which leads to Cajazzo. It is in this town that General Pernon will effect a junction with General De Sonnaz, and as soon as this is accomplished they have orders to march by the Strada Consolare towards Teano, from which place both the Sardinian and Garibaldian armies will march towards the Garigliano.

To return, however, to our march. I must tell you that we had scarcely gone four miles when a sad accident deprived us of one of the best of our general officers. At the turning of a narrow mountain path the horse of General Bixio was suddenly frightened by a mule which was running away. Bixio was thrown violently, his foot caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged and kicked by his horse. His left leg was broken, and he was severely bruised about the head and face. He was, of course, removed to Naples, and we had thus the misfortune of seeing one of our best commanding officers laid up for a month or two at least.

TEN O'CLOCK.—A reconnaissance ordered by the general on the road which leads to Sessa leaves no doubt that the Neapolitans are disposed to dispute the passage of our army. They have taken up strong positions on the ridge of the mountains which command the defiles of the Abruzzi, so that we shall find it no easy matter to force it. Garibaldi seems inclined, as he always is, to go ahead, and as he has no artillery I should not be at all surprised if his column were to suffer very much. It is true that by to-morrow evening Medici's and Sacchi's divisions will have joined us, but in twenty hours the Neapolitans have plenty of time for some effective artillery practice on our advancing columns. But here we are, and we must try to effect our junction with Cialdini at any cost. By this time the gallant general will have entered Teano without much difficulty, so that he will be able to help us should we meet with an overwhelming Neapolitan force. On the other hand, the division of De Sonnaz—which, as I told you, has moved from Cajazzo since yesterday—is marching on our right, not far from us.

Although I have no great desire to be caught by the Neapolitans a second time, I thought it was my duty to follow the operations of Garibaldi's army. But unhappily my horse is knocked up, and I must give him a few hours rest, and if the Staff move on soon, as I hear will be probably the case, I must be content with joining it either to-night or to-morrow. You cannot have an idea of the roads by which we have come here. Roads is not the word for them, they are mountain paths only fit for goats. Our horses are so tired they can scarcely stand. Let us hope that in a day or two this tiresome and harassing campaign will be at an end.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—The fight has begun, and a hard fight it is. From the place where I am now writing I have heard the roar of the Neapolitan guns and the rattling of the musketry since two o'clock. Judging from the report of the artillery, I am inclined to think that Garibaldi was attacked while our columns were defiling into the road which leads to Teano. The continuous flashes of the Neapolitan guns can be distinctly seen from the window before me, and their direction is towards the foot of the hills, through which the road Garibaldi is obliged to follow runs. As I am obliged to send this letter to Naples almost immediately, I am not able to ascertain the real occasion of the fight, which is still going on, or whether it has had the effect of stopping the forward movement of the Dictator. As De Sonnaz must by this time be at no great distance, it may possibly turn out that it is the Piedmontese who have been attacked by the enemy. In a few hours I shall be able to ascertain the actual state of the case, but I fear I shall not be able to send you an account of it to-day, for postal communication will not be so easy as it was when we occupied the positions of Sant Angelo and Santa Maria.

My next letter will, however, probably bring you tidings of the battle of the Garigliano, for it is on this famous river that the Bourbons of Naples will undoubtedly make their last stand. To judge by the ignominious defeat sustained by General Scotti a few days ago, there is not the slightest doubt that the Royalist army will find on the banks of the Garigliano the same fate which, on the 27th of December, 1503, was reserved for the French, who, in spite of the chivalrous deeds performed by Bayard, were thoroughly beaten by the Spaniards under the leadership of Gonzalvo de Cordova.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

By correspondence, dated Warsaw, October 27, we learn:—

The precipitation with which, after the reception of the telegram announcing the illness of the Empress Dowager, yesterday, the Sovereigns, their Ministers, and the crowd of persons who came with them, quitted Warsaw, more resembled a flight than anything else. There must have been some very grave causes to produce so great a change in three or four days in the state of relations between the three Sovereigns themselves and between their Ministers with regard to each other. The indifference which marked the meeting of the three Sovereigns on the eve of the ball given in their honour by Prince Michael Gortschakoff, civil and military-governor general of Poland, gave rise to much speculation. This ball was little other than a failure, as the governor-general was unable, notwithstanding all his power, to prevail upon more than 25 ladies belonging to the Polish nobility to honour it with their presence, or to take part in the pleasures of the dance with Russian and foreign gentlemen, although the ball was held in the governor-general's palace. It has been already mentioned in what a severe manner the Czar addressed the deputation of the nobility of the province of Wilna, whom he reproached with indulging in dreams of nationalities which could never be realised. This Imperial buffet has produced the worst impression in the kingdom, and such was the effect on the Polish nobles that none of them except the few who rally round the Russian Government and possess some office under it presented themselves at Warsaw during the sojourn of the Emperor.

Although the local police put in practice every manœuvre to induce the inhabitants to illuminate the fronts of their houses in those streets through which the Emperor was to pass on his arrival from Wilna, very few persons consented to do so; and it is said that the windows of the few houses where candles appeared on the occasion were speedily broken with stones by the populace.

One thing of a very disagreeable nature took place at the National Theatre in the evening, where a gala representation was prepared to gratify the Court and the foreign Sovereigns. Some malicious individuals succeeded in defeating the vigilance of the police, and poured some liquid of so offensive an odour in different parts of the theatre, and even in the Imperial box, that the whole house was infected therewith, and it was necessary to purify it by scattering an immense quantity of perfumes about it, which operation retarded the representation for a full hour, and consequently delayed the arrival of the Emperor and the exalted guests who accompanied him.

One of the reasons alleged for the absence of the Polish ladies from the ball of the Prince Governor-General was a fear of being exposed to insult by the populace if they went. It was even threatened that if they dared to go to the ball their robes would be destroyed with vitriol being thrown over them; and it appears that some of them did suffer very bad treatment from the mob, of whom the police succeeded in arresting a certain number. During the night a number of placards were posted on the walls of houses and the corners of streets containing very hostile declarations against the Government of Russia; but these were torn down as soon as daylight rendered them visible.

But what chiefly increased the bad disposition of the Poles to the Government, and induced them to give a cool reception to the Emperor and his Court on their arrival here was the liberal concessions which it was declared he would make on his arrival in the Polish capital; instead of which he had characterised the demands of the nobility at Wilna as idle dreams; thus mocking them for ardent hopes which they had been led to entertain.

HUNGARY.

The *Presse* of Vienna says:—

"General Benedek has refused the diploma of honorary citizen of Pesth. 'Act in such a way,' said he to the deputation which offered it, 'that it may be an honour to a man to be a citizen of your town!' and he then went on to condemn, in strong terms, the bad spirit displayed by the population. 'You only half know Benedek,' said he, in conclusion; 'the next time I may have to use force I shall not feel disquietude as to the number of persons who may be killed!'"

The *Presse* publishes the following letter from General Klapka:—

"I have just read the communication with M. Szemere, ex-minister of Hungary, addressed to you on the subject of the new Austrian degrees. That letter calls for a reply and a protest. No one will assuredly question the right of M. Szemere to be satisfied with the concessions which the Emperor of Austria has just made to Hungary, but I think I may affirm that among the Hungarian emigrants that gentleman is alone in his opinion. This is not the place to discuss the decrees which M. Szemere appears to make such a noise about; but we owe it to truth, to Hungary, and to ourselves, to say a word on the subject. We ask a simple question:—What is a Sovereign Diet which has not the right of discussing and voting a tax; which has no control over military levies; and which has neither an opinion nor a wish to express on international difficulties? The Hungarian question, far from being solved, as M. Szemere pretends, remains just as it was. Nothing is changed in the state of affairs; Hungary of 1860, faithful to her traditions, will not act contrary to the Hungary of 1848.—Accept, &c.,

"Paris, Oct. 28." "G. KLAPKA."

PERSIA—GREAT BATTLE.

The following intelligence from Teheran, under date of 7th October, has arrived:—

"I have already informed you of the depredations committed on the north-west frontier of Persia by the wandering Turcomans, who are the scourge of that district. In violation of the treaties existing between them and the Government of Nadir-Eddine-Shah, they plunder the caravans, sack the frontier villages, and threatened to attack Mechede, the capital of Khorassan. It was high time to punish these brigands, as they had already collected about 30,000 horsemen in the environs of Mero. Prince Mahza Mirza Governor General of Khorassan, resolved to attack the troops so collected, as a victory would place all the deserts where the Turcomans camp in the power of the Shah. With that design Prince Mirza suddenly appeared before the walls of Mero with a division of 10,000 infantry, 4,000 irregular cavalry, and some pieces, cannon. This was in the middle of the month of Sefer, which, according to the Koran, should be kept holy and devoted to devout exercises and pilgrimages. Notwithstanding that, on the dawn of the following day, a desperate conflict began, and lasted for nine hours without intermission. In spite of the brilliant charges of infantry, led by General Mourteza-Kouli-Khan, the struggle might have continued longer, but for a successful manœuvre of the Persian artillery directed by the Prince in person. The enemy at last fled, leaving from 3,000 to 4,000 of their number on the plains of Mero. Nearly the same number of prisoners, including many Turcoman chiefs, a great number of horses and camels, with immense quantities of arms, fell into the hands of the victors. The Persian loss was also very considerable. The brave General Ali-Kouli-Khan, who, at the beginning of the battle, commanded the artillery, was severely wounded. He was still living at the departure of the courier, but no hopes were entertained of saving him."

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR ENGLAND.

PORTLAND, OCT. 20.—The Prince of Wales left Boston in a special train at half-past nine o'clock this morning. He was escorted to the Eastern Railroad by a troop of Lancers. The streets were fairly jammed with people, who cheered enthusiastically, waved flags and handkerchiefs, and in every way sought to honour their departing guest. The Prince bowed and smiled responses to their salutations.

At the depot he took leave of Mr. Winthrop and other distinguished citizens. Mr. Everett, being too unwell to be present, Major Lincoln, Senator Sumner, and Governor Banks accompanied the party to Portland. Every village along the route was crowded, more so than on any previous journey of the Prince, and the cheers were most enthusiastic. The special train arrived at Portland at two o'clock. A great crowd of people, together with a large number of carriages, assembled in the streets around the Grand Trunk Railway depot to welcome the Prince.

The Prince was received by Mayor Howard, of this city, British Admiral Milne, Commodore Seymour, and other Royal officers.

Mayor Howard greeted the Prince with a brief welcome, leading him immediately to his carriage, presenting him *en passant* to the members of the city council, who saluted him, the Prince raising his hat in return. The Prince rode in the mayor's barouche with the mayor, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Lyons, the Royal suite following in five other carriages. They were escorted by the 1st Regiment, under command of Colonel Smeat, consisting of the following companies:—Portland Mechanic Blues, Portland Light Infantry, Portland Light Guard, Portland Rifle Guard, and Portland Rifle Corps, which latter acted as body guard; and by the Norway Light Infantry, Leweston Light Infantry, and Auburn Artillery, with several bands of music.

The procession proceeded through India, Middle, Free, High, Danforth, State, Congress, and Atlantic streets, to the Victoria-wharves, which were built for the Great Eastern, where the Royal barge was awaiting his Royal Highness, and whence he embarked at fifteen minutes past three o'clock, the military presenting arms. Before the Prince embarked he shook hands cordially with Lord Lyons, the Mayor, the British Consul, and others.

As the Royal barge left the wharf, the British squadron all fired a Royal salute of 21 guns, and similar salutes were fired from the city, and Fort Preble. The harbour was full of steamers, sailing boats, barges, &c., which accompanied the Royal barge from the wharf, the latter being surrounded by boats from the Royal squadron filled with British officers. There was a fresh easterly wind blowing, and the water in the harbour was quite rough; so that the boats rowed quite slowly. As the flotilla neared the Royal squadron the yards were manned, and this, with the strings of bunting and flags flying from every point of the fleet, formed a magnificent spectacle, which was witnessed by an immense concourse of people assembled on Mount Joy, the various piers, and every accessible place of observation.

As the Royal party passed the various vessels of the squadron the Prince was received with repeated cheers, and when he reached the Hero, at ten minutes before four, the Royal standard was run up to the main, and another salute fired by all the fleet. The rigging of each vessel was instantly stripped of the bunting, and the sailors disappeared from aloft.

At half-past four the squadron sailed, steering out of the harbour, the Hero leading, followed by the Nile Ariadne, Flying Fish, and Styx, saluting and being saluted by the fort as they passed. By six o'clock they were hull down upon the horizon, and at seven they were reported out of sight. The Nile and Styx will leave the squadron off Halifax.

THE PAPAL PRISONS.

We have heard much, and are likely to hear more, of the Neapolitan prisons. But the Papal prisons have likewise their tales of horror to relate. Much light has lately been thrown on them by a small Italian work, entitled, "The Prisons of Paliano." From the account of that work given in the Florence *Nazione* we here reproduce the following details:—

"Amidst the events which, during these last days of revolution, menaced the temporal authority of its State, many things were forgotten by the Court of Rome. It omitted, for example, to remove from the telegraph offices the registers of the dispatches, and thus Europe has had an opportunity of admiring the Mussulman orders exchanged between the foreign generals and Monsignori, Italian and non-Italian. But one thing it did not forget—namely, to remove the political prisoners shut up in the fastness of Paliano, and to bring them under safe custody to Rome, lest their liberators should arrive in time to free them. The pleasure of vengeance must be, indeed, a sublime one. It must be quite inexhaustible. It must transcend all imagination when priests seek to gratify it with so much eagerness. But what an outrage is thus offered to the religion of a God of peace and of mercy! Whilst those who inhabit the sacerdotal palaces of Rome take delight in tormenting, in torturing, in prolonging the slavery of the prisoners of Paliano, the Government of King Victor Emmanuel grants all the honours of war to the cosmopolitan soldiers of the Pope, sends them away perfectly free, and pardons the ministers of the Church on whom severe sentences have have been passed by the tribunals. Thus it is the King who pardons, whilst the Pontiff strikes down his victims.

"Italy has now been made acquainted with the torments inflicted on political prisoners, in the prisons of Medicina and of Ferrara, by the turnkeys, and even by means of dogs; and publicity has been given to the sentences passed by the Papal tribunals themselves (though never executed by the Government) on the political agents who in Bologna inflicted tortures surpassing the memories of the middle ages.

"We shall now hear the treatment pursued towards the political prisoners of Paliano. The description which we now publish has been written in the fortress itself, and came into the hands of one of our friends. We give it without any alteration, because its simplicity is not unimportant, and because from that very simplicity it better represents the truth respecting the Papal Spielberg:—

"'In the fort of Paliano there are about 200 political prisoners, dressed like the criminals condemned to the galleys, and, like them, shaved. They are divided into sections. Those condemned for life are shut up in cells, about nine spans wide and about sixteen long, including the little table of brickwork. Other cells, about three spans wider, contain three prisoners; and others, not much larger, have seventeen all huddled together. In the first of these there is a small grating over and opposite the door, through which the food is introduced. The other cells have one window, and sometimes two, with an opening of about four spans in breadth and one in height, and through this the prisoners are fired upon if it be necessary to keep them quiet.

"'The food consists of two black loaves, a composition of earth, rye, vetch, and insects of all kinds, villanously baked, and weighing from fifteen to sixteen ounces. About half a pint of wine, of which the composition is unknown. The soup is made of French and common beans of the worst quality that can be found. Of these there should be four ounces, but there are scarcely six, with the addition of the water. The condiment for the same ought to be three ounces of lard for every five portions of soup; but there is not more than a half, and that of a rancid quality. On Thursday the soup is made with rice, of which there should be four ounces raw, but there are not four ounces even when it is boiled, and it is dressed in the same way. On Sunday maccaroni is allowed, but very few are able to eat it. It is positively noxious from its acid quality, and from the mixture of the excrement of mice, and also of insects. The room used as an hospital is 65 spans in length and 30 in breadth, and only some 10 spans from the floor to the ceiling, with two small windows on one side overlooking the country, and a very small loophole on the other, corresponding with the interior of the fort. It contains 21 beds, with planks, on which there are laid straw mattresses, containing some 30lb. weight of the filthiest straw, which is changed once a year. There are likewise woollen mattresses, stuffed with from 20lb. to 25lb. of miserable wool. That also is cleansed only once a year. The bed linen is very scanty and very bad. There are one or two woollen coverlets weighing but a few pounds.

"'When some wretched creature has been struck down with ague he has no means of covering himself. The hospital food, when on full allowance, consists of two loaves, which ought to weigh 12oz. but are seldom more than 10 oz.; as to the meat—Heaven only knows from what animal it is furnished—the weight of the same is not more than 3oz., including skin and gristle. The broth is like dish water. The soup is of maccaroni, rice, and semolina, these being of the quality which you would give to poultry, and also of straw. The weight of the said soup is three ounces for two portions, and half a pint of wine of the mysterious quality aforesaid. The half allowance in the hospital consists of two small loaves of scarcely eight ounces, half the wine, and half the meat. The strict diet consists of a soup in the morning and another in the evening, of the quality of that just described. After dinner each invalid has an egg. The treatment is homœopathic. The physician, Carlo Rosilli, is a homœopathist. The surgeon, Luigi Riguinot, a Corsican, is an allopathist. They visit the sick alternately. The patients are neglected and ill treated. The medical attendants will hardly ever send a patient to the hospital, and when they do send him they almost always keep him on strict diet. Perhaps they have a secret understanding with those who contract for the food. The hospital keeper is a certain Raffaelo Revetti, who has been condemned for peculation—the worthy guardian of such a place of detention. There are 24 jailers, the chief one Giuseppe Fabidi, from whom all the inquities spring.

"'Of the persons thus imprisoned very few are in health. Many are suffering from complaints of the chest, or are scorbutic or feverish, and almost all are effected with hernia. They are allowed to take exercise for an hour and a half in the morning and in the evening; during winter for an hour only; when it rains, never. When a sick person asks for the physician he is rarely removed to the hospital, but shut up in his cell, deprived of air. One day the physician visits him; the next day the surgeon; sometimes neither of the two. Thus patients have been left for nine days in the last stage of illness, after they have been given up by the doctors. One day, when some complaints were made on account of the bad soup in the hospital, the person who made the complaints was taken by two keepers, and by dint of blows and kicks was forcibly thrust along into the darkest dungeons, and there detained many days by order of the governor. The governor, Signor Trasmondo, has the supreme command over all, and exercises his authority tyrannically. Inflexible, and deaf to the complaints of suffering humanity, he expects an audience to be asked of him as if he were a sovereign. He does not always grant it, and even when the audience is granted, the request is generally refused. When some prisoner at the point of death refuses to receive a confessor, he is removed into a solitary cell, and there, after having heaped on him a thousand outrages, orders are given to one of the lowest turnkeys to kill him by suffocation. The fact is known from the confession of the turnkey himself, who, on one occasion, refused to be a party to this barbarity. The corpse is interred in the interior of the fort, and the governor is present at the funeral. Sometimes he gives a kick to the head of the corpse, and commits similar outrages. Before the nomination of the present governor there was a Captain Savini, a mild and humane man, and the prisoners at that period were allowed to take air during the whole day, and obtained what was needful for their wants; and those who had no means of their own were allowed to work in order to procure a little money.'

"So far the account which has been transmitted to us. We desire, however, to complete it by other facts which another prisoner of Paliano has made public, in order that all the severity of a blind and revolting persecution may be denounced before the tribunal of public opinion—before that tribunal which was able, even in less fortunate times, to destroy Spielberg. Let us quote various passages:—

"'There exists in the fortress of Paliano a "parlatorio," or place set apart for the interviews of the prisoners with their friends, consisting of three rooms, one adjoining the other, and arranged in the following way: the first room looks through a window, with a thick iron grating into the second or middle room, to which also the third room corresponds by means of another window, also protected by an iron grating just like that of the room opposite. These holes serve for the transmission of the voices of those who, from the first room, speak across to the persons in the third. Into the third room (whilst the middle one always remains empty) there is conducted the prisoner, having at his side the head jailer and the clerk of the fortress; into the first room there are admitted those who have obtained permission to see their friends in the company of the governor; and all these listeners hear every word, and interrupt every word when not agreeable to them. The gratings and the distance between the two windows completely prevent the speakers from seeing and even from hearing one another, unless they raise their voices very high. Besides, the time allowed for the conversation is extremely short. On its expiry the prisoner is taken back to his cell, and the visiters are dismissed. Is it possible to imagine a more painful trial? But such is the refinement of clerical vengeance. Having premised these necessary explanations, I now pass to special facts:—

"'Whilst I was an inmate of this den of horrors, a wife with her little boy obtained permission to see her husband. It was ten years since the Papal Government had torn her husband from her embrace; the boy had never known his father, for he was born after the arrest. Neither the prayers of the afflicted wife, nor the tears of the tender child, nor the sobbings and despair of the unhappy father, could induce the governor to allow them but one embrace—to let them mingle their tears together. Such are the consolations which the mercy of the Papal Sovereign and of his Ministers grant to a bereaved spouse, to an innocent son, to a despairing father and husband. Surely such favours should rather be regarded in the light of a new and of a more cruel martyrdom to torment the spirits of the victims immolated, and to more cruel hatred. It would be impossible to describe the rigours and the tortures, always new and increasing, which have been invented to augment the sufferings of the prisoners after the last fatal attempt at flight. The following fact will show of what the Papal Government is capable when it wishes to torture by way of precaution.

"'In order to prevent the political prisoners from holding the slightest communication with the outer world, recourse was even had to the very strange and absurd expedient of forbidding the physician (although an individual completely subservient to the Government) from personally visiting the sick in the prison. He was to treat them on the report of a creature who but a short time before had been in the galleys, and was transferred thence to perform the office of an hospital attendant. This liberated galley-slave felt the pulse, made his diagnosis, drew his conclusions, and the physician meanwhile waited in the room of the governor for the report of the attendant, and, according to the character of that report, prescribed remedies to patients whom he had never seen. Representation on representation was necessary before the Papal Government could be induced to abandon this singular mode of proceeding; and it was only after some time that the physician obtained permission to approach the bed of his patients; but even then only in the company of the turnkeys, who were placed as spies over his movements, his words, and the very expression of pity which his countenance might betray. Nothing more thoroughly demonstrates the utter barbarity and immorality of the Court of Rome, which is unable to treat its political prisoners with a less degree of inhumanity even when they are stricken down by sickness, or stretched on a deathbed.

"'One of the patients, a certain M——, of Bologna, begged to see the governor, to implore, in the name of his companions, the permission to have the period for exercise extended for half an hour. The only reply he received was an order from Trasmondo that he should be put in chains weighing 80 pounds, and thrown into the tower. The tower, situated in the centre of the citadel, is the most horrible of prisons—damp, isolated, with an opening at the roof, leaving the prisoner exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. It is the worst den in this abode of grief and of despair. Into this the patient was thrown, weighed down by the terrible burden of his fetters. Be it summer or winter the inmate of the tower has no bed save the bare ground—no covering save his own apparel—no food save bread and water. Many through that punishment alone have been stricken with disease, and if you once lose your health in that dungeon it is your death-warrant. When I left the fort to be conveyed as an exile across the frontier a poor prisoner had just died in consequence of illness caused by the repetition of this punishment, from which more than one prisoner has died whom the Government perhaps wished to get out of the way.

"'A certain P——, of Ascoli, on returning from the chapel to his cell, happened, when he reached the courtyard of the fortress, to turn back and salute a condemned prisoner belonging to another section, who was looking through the grating. For that offence the head jailer, after beating him, had the usual chains put on, and then sent him to the tower. It was in March, on an Easter Sunday. After three days of suffering, he was found stretched out, almost frozen, on the ground. Then he was removed to the hospital, and, thanks to a strong constitution, after some time he recovered. How many most virtuous men have suffered similar torments when they had once become a prey to the vengeance of the priests.

"'Many amongst the political prisoners, in consequence of the treatment they have received, from the moral and physical tortures endured, have become insane. They howl in their prisons; sometimes mingling with the other victims, at other times alone, but without any difference of treatment. And yet even the least civilised Governments employ special cares and special relief for the insane; but priestly hatred has no bounds; and could it follow its victims even beyond the tomb, it would gladly do so, though at the risk of outraging the Deity himself.

"'One of those wretched maniacs committed one day an insane act. The head jailer beat him so cruelly as to leave him almost lifeless on the ground. Young C——, who happened to be in the same cell, indignant at the outrage, called out that they were murdering the man. Thereupon the jailer departed, but immediately returned with a band of turnkeys, who at once fell upon the youth, removed him to another prison, and there, with sticks and ropes, mercilessly belaboured him. Another poor fellow, whose intellect was temporarily wandering, A. M——, having made some complaint about his food, was dragged out of his bed and kicked and thrashed back to his old cell—there left without attendance, without the visit of the physician, and with the coarsest diet. Thanks to his strong constitution, he recovered from his mental illness; but now, owing to the length of the imprisonment, of the sufferings endured, and the treatment to which he has been subjected, his health has suffered to such an extent that his friends have no hope of ever seeing him again on this side the grave.'

"As we had occasion to observe in the commencement, the prisoners were transported to the prisons of San Michele in Rome. It happened thus. We employ the words of one of the inmates of San Michele, whose imprisonment has been changed into exile, and who is now in Florence. He is a most respectable young man, and has allowed us to give his name—Signor Tommaso Saracini, of Rome. He says that 'on one of the evenings of last December, after the prisoners of San Michele had been shut up in their cells, Monsignor Pila came to inspect the whole place; next morning orders were given for the immediate clearing out of that part occupied by the younger prisoners condemned for common offences, and called the house of correction. Some reports united with these arrangements led us to believe that something extraordinary was to happen; and, in fact, one evening, about ten o'clock, we heard the arrival of the large prison vans, then the gates were opened, and there entered 40 prisoners, just arrived from Paliano. If you could only have seen them. They scarcely preserved the trace of man. They were all clothed in the dress of common galley-slaves. Men most respectable by their social position, beheld by me in that state, called forth in me a mixed feeling of compassion and of horror. I heard from them that an order from Governor Trasmondo, which he had just himself received from the Government, was announced for their immediate departure for Rome. They were expressly prohibited from taking any articles for their own use. Then they were all handcuffed and shut up in the prison vans. In that state young, old, and sick were conveyed to Rome, the period employed in the removal being no more than seventeen hours. It is impossible to describe how these wretched creatures had suffered during the journey. They had stopped out in the Campagna, always shut up in their prison vans, heated by the September sun, and this in order to enter Rome during the night; they were unable to eat, because they could not take the handcuffs off; they were prevented from relieving the wants of nature, and several suffered very much in consequence. The Government sent a strong force to precede them on the road from Paliano to Rome. At Poletrina a company of Swiss drove away the citizens who wished to look at them as they were passing through. After this there were other three arrivals on the following evenings, with the difference that the others came by a different road.'"

Law Intelligence.

OPENING OF TERM.

Michaelmas Term was opened yesterday, with the usual formalities. The hall and the several courts were crowded with visitors, including a considerable number of ladies.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson was called to the second serjeantcy, and Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., to the first serjeantcy, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Fitzgibbon to the Mastership in Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor and the Judges of the Equity and law courts were engaged for a considerable time in the Benchers' Chamber, arranging the business for the Term.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

The Lord Chancellor, shortly after one o'clock, took his seat on the bench. He was preceded by his Pursebearer, and accompanied by the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls, and Master Murphy, who remained a short time on the bench with his lordship. When they had retired, and the Chancellor was about proceeding with the business of the court,

Mr. Richard Major Hassard, who occupied a seat in the outer bar, rose and addressed his lordship.

The Chancellor said he would not then hear him.

Mr. Hassard said his case was a most peculiar one, as it involved a charge against an officer of the court. He was anxious to mention a matter to the court which might probably put an end to the matter.

The Chancellor said he would hear Mr. Hassard when the regular business of the court was disposed of.

Ex parte Powel, a lunatic.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., applied, on behalf of the brother and heir-at-law of the lunatic, who is entitled to a property of £300 a year, for a reference to the Master to consider the propriety of allowing him an allowance out of his brother's estate.

The application was unopposed, and his lordship granted the reference.

His Lordship, who was then about leaving the bench, asked Mr. Hassard what observations he had to make?

Mr. Hassard said he had a written proposition to submit to his lordship. He was at present labouring under a cold which prevented him from making a verbal statement to the court.

The Chancellor said he could not receive any written statement behind the back of the opposite party.

Mr. Hassard said he had served notice on the opposite party.

The Chancellor said, the notice not having been served regularly through the office, he could take no cognisance of it.

Mr. Hassard—I have to apologise to your lordship for addressing you on former occasions in the manner I did. My excuse is that your lordship's interruption of me was the cause of it.

The Chancellor said he had repeatedly heard applications from Major Hassard, but he had determined not to do so again. His lordship then left the bench.

Mr. Hassard (in an excited manner)—The fact is, you must. These are not times, my lord, for these things. I must be heard, and that's the end of it; and I will be in on Monday morning.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COURT.

The Lord Chancellor, in the course of the day, intimated that the Court of Appeal would sit on Monday next; and after the appeals from the Rolls Court had been disposed of, those from Chancery would be proceeded with. For the present the first fifteen cause petitions set down in the chancery list would be sent to the Master of the Rolls.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat shortly after one o'clock.

Several motions were brought before the court, but none were possessed of interest to the public.

In the case of

Barron v. Galway,

Mr. M'Kenna appeared on behalf of the petitioner, and moved for an order to restrain the respondent from proceeding with an ejectment, there being a petition pending in the case for the specific performance of an agreement.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson appeared *contra*, to oppose the application; and after some discussion,

His Honour decided on allowing the matter to stand over for a few days, the party undertaking not to proceed with the ejectment until the motion should have been disposed of.

His Honour rose early in the day.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Justice O'Brien took his seat on the bench at one o'clock, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the grand juries:—

CITY GRAND JURY.—Hon George Handcock, foreman; Robert Henry Kinahan, John Campbell, Joseph Boyce, Matthew P Darcy, Nicholas W Monserratt, Thomas Christian, Henry Andrews, Robert Stanley, Marcus Geale, Thomas Ord, Thomas Snow, Simon Foot, Nicholas James Lalor, Abraham W Studdert, John Abbott, James Gilken, John Scally, Peter M'Mahon, Bernard Martin, John Butler, James Patrick Tyrrell, Archibald M'Comas.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.—William Compton Domville, foreman; James Hans Hamilton, M.P.; Edward Tennison, Sir James Power, Bart.; Charles Cobb, Hon St John Butler, O'Neil Segrave, Phineas Ryall, Malachy Hussey, James Barrett, John Roche, James C Dodwell, Godfrey George Place, Christopher O'Connell Fitzsimon, William E Bolton, Terence Nolan, James W Bourke, Daniel J Brady, Thomas F Caldwell Benjamin, Tully.

Mr. Justice O'Brien delivered the usual stereotyped address, informing the grand juries there was no business to bring before them, and that they might retire, but should anything arise requiring their attention they would be sent for.

[Before the Full Court.]

In re Williams.

Mr. Ralph stated to the court that he had obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of Mr. Williams, of Talbot-street, directed to his wife, Mrs. Williams, to compel her to restore to him his three children, whom she had taken away. The writ had been directed to Kildare-street, where she had been residing, but she had removed, and several ineffectual attempts had been made to serve her. The time for the return of the writ had expired, and under the circumstances it became necessary to apply to the court for an extension of the time.

Their Lordships extended the time for one week.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

The Queen v. Miss Margaret Aylward.

Mr. Ralph (with whom was Mr. John Martin, solicitor) applied to their lordships to know what day they would fix for delivering judgment in this case. It will be remembered that Miss Aylward's return to the writ of *habeas corpus* was deemed by the court last term to be insufficient, and judgment now remains to be delivered as to whether she will be sent to jail or not, in default of her bringing before the court the body of the infant Mary Mathews.

In reply to Mr. Ralph,

The Lord Chief Justice stated that the second day of the present term was fixed for the pronouncing of the judgment of the court.

Mr. Ralph—Then I am to understand, my lords, that it will be delivered to-morrow (this day)?

The Lord Chief Justice—Yes.

The Clerk of the Crown stated that Miss Aylward was present to abide the judgment of the court.

Mr. J. A. Curran (with Mr. Kane, solicitor) subsequently came into court and asked, as a matter of personal convenience, to have the judgment postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Martin, solicitor, said that he would have no objection, if it would convenience Mr. Curran.

Mr. Ralph said he was sure that Mr. Brereton, Q.C., who was with him on behalf of the mother of the infant Mary Mathews, would have no objection to the judgment being postponed until Tuesday next, if it would convenience Mr. Curran.

The Lord Chief Justice said the court would give judgment on Tuesday next, and directed that the defendant, Miss Aylward, should be in court.

Their Lordships, having disposed of some motions of course, rose at three o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—YESTERDAY.

The full Court sat shortly before two o'clock.

M'Guirk v. Garner.

This was a motion on behalf of the defendant to be allowed to plead several defences. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant kept a ferocious dog, which had injured him, and that the animal was wicked, to the knowledge of the defendant. He also complained that the defendant had incited the dog to do him the injury for which he sought damages, and that he had assaulted and ill-treated him. The defences sought to be pleaded were, a general denial of all the allegations contained in the summons and plaint.

The Court allowed the application.

Daly and Wife v. the Great Southern and Western Railway.

Mr. Lytton, on behalf of the defendants, applied for liberty to be allowed to traverse the cause of action in this case, which rose out of the late accident in the Cork tunnel. The company were sued for injuries which plaintiffs had received by reason, they alleged, of the negligence of the company and the servants. The defences denied the negligence, and also the injury.

The Court allowed the defendants to plead as required.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes, sat yesterday, at two o'clock, and proceeded to hear causes set down in the list.

In the case of

Knox v. Hornsby,

Mr. Serjeant Lawson applied to the court that the matter might be allowed to stand. Since the last occasion when the case was before their lordships, Mr. Fitzgibbon, who was counsel for the Board of Works, had been promoted to the office of Master in Chancery, and he (Serjeant Lawson) had received a brief on behalf of the board to supply his place. He wished, therefore, to have the case set down for argument on a future day next week, as he could not be prepared in it before that time.

The Court granted the application.

Templemore v. Adams.

Mr. Joy, Q.C., on behalf of the defendant, moved that the verdict in this case had for the plaintiff be set aside, and a new trial granted.

The Court granted a conditional order.

Hatchins v. Vaughan.

Serjeant Sullivan applied, in this case, for a conditional order that the verdict entered for the plaintiff be set aside, and one entered instead for the defendant. The action was one of ejectment for non-payment of rent, and was tried before Baron Fitzgerald, at the last Cork Assizes.

Their Lordships granted a conditional order.

Walsh v. Hanahan.

Serjeant Sullivan obtained a conditional order in this case also, to set aside the verdict had for the defendant, and for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict having been against the evidence.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

[Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge.]

Kernan v. Kernan.

Dr. Townsend moved, on the part of the plaintiff in this case, for liberty to file a replication in the usual way. The declaration alleged that the will was made by James Kernan, on the 23rd July, 1858, and that it was duly executed; it also stated that one of the executors, the Rev. Mr. M'Gauran, had died since the execution of the will. The defendant pleaded that the paper writing purporting to be the will was never signed by the deceased, or any one in his presence, and that the same was not executed according to the provisions of the Act; also, that it was obtained by undue influence; furthermore, that the said will was not the last will of the deceased, he having made on the 4th August of the same year. The plaintiff, on the contrary, would prove that the will of the 23rd July was his last will and testament.

The Court granted the application.

Lannan v. Deegan.

Dr. Townsend moved in this case to have the issue tried before the court and a common jury. The case was somewhat peculiar. The declaration alleged the intestacy of Mary Hayden, and Ellen Lannan claimed as next of kin. The plea alleged that Lannan was illegitimate, which was denied by the plaintiff. The question, of course, would turn upon the legitimacy of the latter, and upon that would depend the course which she would pursue.

The Court—Have you replied yet?

Dr. Townsend—No, my lord; but I was thinking of traversing the plea of illegitimacy.

The Court—I would like to consider the matter, as I have some doubts upon it. Let me have a copy of the plea and notice.

The Solicitor on the opposite side here stated that the assets were trifling—not more than £200—which would be wasted in prolonged litigation. The parties lived in the county of Kilkenny.

The Court—If that be the case, I will send it for trial before the Assistant Barrister. For the present, let it stand over for a week.

Walsh v. Brennan and O'Connell.

Mr. F. Smith applied for liberty to file a replication in this case. The testator, it was alleged, had executed the will under coercion, and was not of sound mind at the time of its execution.—Motion granted.

Walsh v. M'Donald.

Dr. Townsend moved that this case should be set down for trial before the court and a common jury of the county of the city of Dublin. The declaration alleged the execution of the will. Several pleas had been put in as to the non-execution of the will, the unsoundness of the testator's mind, and undue influence.

The Court—I will direct the notice to stand until Wednesday next, with liberty to you to serve any other notice you please.

Moriarty v. Connolly.

Dr. Miller moved that the appearance in this case be dismissed, and that letters of administration be granted to the plaintiff, also for the costs incurred, and for the costs of the motion. In pursuance of a notice served by the defendant's solicitor, the plaintiff had consented that he should take out administration, provided it were done within fourteen days, which consent was not complied with.

The Court—Then, if I understand you, the dispute between the parties is not in relation to the will, but as to who should take out the letters of administration.

Dr. Miller—Precisely so, my lord. A caveat had been entered in the case, and an appearance subsequently entered, and by our notice we offered to withdraw the proceedings in the office, if the administration was taken out within fourteen days. That was not done, and the opposite solicitor then required them to take out administration conjointly with his clients, which they declined to do. The plaintiff had no objection to the other parties taking out administration, for they were entitled to do so if they liked.

The Court—They cannot compel your clients to take out letters of administration conjointly with them.

Mr. Jellett, who appeared on the opposite side, said there was a misconception as to the matter. The reason why Dr. Miller's clients wanted administration taken out was that they had instituted a suit which was pronounced defective by Master Brooke, who stated that the defect could be remedied by taking out the letters of administration. They, however, alone were interested in that. Accordingly, proceedings were taken in that court for the purpose, without apprising his (Mr. Jellett's) clients, and it was merely by accident that they discovered them. The plaintiff was entitled to pursue two courses—either to join the defendants in taking out the administration, or to defray the costs of it if taken out by his clients. The citation, it should be recollected, was not to accept or refuse the will, but merely to approve.

Dr. Miller—It was not a citation; it was merely a warning.

Mr. Jellett proceeded to say that the plaintiff should have observed the usual practice in such cases, which was to have taken proceedings in the way of propounding their rights, and then to have obtained a solemn adjudication of the court as to the conflicting rights of the plaintiff and defendants.

The Court—I think this case must stand over for affidavits.

Dr. Miller—We are ready, my lord, to waive our right to take out the administration, and we applied for it only when they refused to act upon the consent given, that they would take it out within 14 days.

Mr. Jellett—Well, now, I will make this proposition: let the administration be taken out conjointly, or by us, and we will bear one-half the cost.

After some further discussion, the proposition was accepted, and the court made an order that the appearance and warning be amended, and that the plaintiff and defendants pay moietively the costs of the administration, which were to be repaid out of the assetts.

Donnell v. Rosborough.

Mr. Brooke, Q.C., moved, on the part of the plaintiff, that the issue in this case should be tried before the court and a special or common jury, or at the next assizes for the county of Londonderry. The issue arose out of the will of John Carroll, which was made upon the 24th July, 1860, and whereby he devised his property. He appointed executors. A caveat was lodged against taking out probate upon the 11th August, in the district of the Probate Court for Londonderry. A plea was put in by the defendant, in which it was alleged that Carroll was not of sound mind and memory when he executed the will, and that his signature was obtained by undue influence.

Mr. M'Causland, Q.C., appeared on the other side.

The Court suggested to Mr. Brooke that it would be better to let the case stand over for some days until the court was put in more full possession of all the parties interested in it, which was agreed to.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Lynch.]

In re Wm. K. Vaill.

The bankrupt was a merchant tailor in Belfast, and the meeting was for granting the certificate.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Kenney, appeared for the bankrupt. He stated, that although the examination was passed, the attorney for the trade assignee entered an objection to the certificate, and put the bankrupt to considerable cost in taking the special meeting, and coming to Dublin; but the opposition would not be persisted in.

Judge Lynch said he would make the party entering the opposition pay the costs.

Mr. Levy said he would not ask the costs against the party, but he would ask the bankrupt's expenses out of the estate.

After some discussion on the matter, his lordship ordered the bankrupt to be paid £5, but it should not be taken as a precedent.

Agent to the bankrupt—Mr. Cronhelm.

In re Daniel Nolan.

The meeting was for the granting of a certificate.

Mr. Theobald Purcell, on behalf of the assignees, appeared to oppose the granting of it on the ground of reckless trading. Counsel stated that, on the bankrupt's own showing, he commenced business in May, 1859, with a capital of £184. At that time he took a lease of mill premises for 31 years at £100, covenanting to lay out £800 within six months, and £200 more within two years, in putting the mill in proper repair, and erecting a steam engine. Within eleven months afterwards, as alleged, he failed for nearly £800.

Judge Lynch suspended the certificate for six months from the date of the bankruptcy.

Mr. Dowse appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, and Mr. Theobald Purcell for the assignees.

In re Spence.

The bankrupt was a leather merchant in Castle-street, and the meeting was for the examination of debtors to the estate.

Mr. Levy, instructed by Messrs. Molloy and Watson, appeared to examine the debtors. Four or five were examined, and all but one admitted their respective debts.

Judge Lynch made an order directing them to make an arrangement with the assignee for the payment. He directed that the party who denied the debt should be sued before the Recorder.

Agents to the bankruptcy—Messrs. Molloy and Watson.

[Before Judge Berwick.]

In re John Donnellan.

Mr. M'Nally, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the bankrupt. The meeting was for the granting of a certificate. There was a motion in the same case fixed for Thursday next, to see whether the trustees in the bankrupt's estate should be visited with any losses, on the sale of some of the bankrupt's property. The object of the application was to allow the case to stand until Thursday next.

Mr. Michael Larkin, solicitor, who appeared on the other side, said he had no objection.

The case was accordingly allowed to stand.

In re Edward Barrow.

This case stood over from the previous day, in order that Judge Berwick might consider what course should be taken with the insolvent in reference to certain untrue statements attributed to him. From the previous report of the case it will be remembered that the insolvent was tenant to Mr. Arkins for a house in Seaview-terrace, Clontarf. Mr. Levy, instructed by Mr. Tully M'Kenney, on behalf of his landlord opposed his discharge. From the examination of the landlord it appeared that in August last he heard the insolvent was removing his furniture, and he put in a distress for the amount of rent he owed. The insolvent put in a payment of £4, and promised that the balance would be paid in a short time, provided the distress were removed. The distress was accordingly withdrawn, the balance was never paid, and the insolvent demanded a sum of £10 and a clear receipt before they he would give up possession of the house, after removing all his furniture. The insolvent had alleged that the distress was made six days after the rent became due, and that in consequence of the distress his lodgers left the house. He considered he had a claim on the landlord for the £10, as in consequence of the distress he had lost some of his lodgers. He further alleged that Mr. Arkins' attorney said it was a disgraceful proceeding on the part of the landlord, and that he would direct Mr. Arkins to take his business out of his office. Mr. Cane, Mr. Arkins' attorney, denied that he ever made this statement.

Judge Berwick commented on the conduct of the insolvent, and remanded him for eight months.

In re C. K. Mayer.

The bankrupt had been a grocer and teadealer, carrying on business in Dame-street. The present meeting was for a composition under the 149th section. The bankrupt offered a composition in the pound, payable in four instalments of half a crown each.

Mr. Dowse, on behalf of some creditors, appeared to oppose the arrangement.

Creditors, representing debts to the amount of upwards of £3,000, voted for the composition, which was carried, and a second sitting was ordered to take place three weeks hence.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Larkin, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the bankrupt.

Mr. J. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignees.

In re Patrick Duiguan.

This was a meeting to consider the signing of the bankrupt's certificate. Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Nally, appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Keatinge Clay appeared for creditors, and said he had no objection to the granting of the certificate, and the passing of the examination, provided the case were adjourned for a fortnight until certain proceedings would be taken in the Encumbered Estates Court.

Mr. Levy contended that no adjournment should take place, as the long vacation had passed over without anything having been done.

His Lordship said he would grant an adjournment for a fortnight, but ordered that the bankrupt should be paid £2 for his expenses in the meantime.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

[Before Judge Kelly.]

The Malvina, of Waterford (ss).

This cause of collision was resumed this morning at the sitting of the court.

The remaining witnesses of the defendants were put under examination, and the case closed.

Dr. Elrington spoke to evidence upon the part of the Messrs. Malcomson, of Waterford, the owners of the Malvina.

Dr. Chatterton, Q.C., replied generally on the part of the petitioners.

The Court then addressed its assessors, Captain Abbot, R.N., and Captain Ormsby, merchant service, and having recapitulated the evidence, and explained such parts as bore more immediately on the case, concluded by saying that he would ask their advice upon the four following points, shaping them into questions:—

First—Was the manœuvre of the steamer, in starboarding her helm, as set out in her plea, and established in evidence, the proper and seamanlike manœuvre under the circumstances, and was it carried out in the right time?

Second—Did the brig Hope contribute in any, and what way, or to what extent, if any, to the collision?

Third—To what is the collision to be attributed, and were both vessels in fault, or which, if either?

Fourth—Was the collision occasioned solely by the fault of the pilot or not, and did the act of the master, in stopping and reversing the engines, without the authority of the pilot, contribute to the collision?

Judge Kelly having retired into chamber to confer on these points with the assessors, returned along with them, after one hour's deliberation, into court, and said—I, and the gentlemen who have assisted me, have fully agreed in the following answers to the several questions:—To the first we say, we do not consider that, under the circumstances, starboarding was the best manœuvre for the steamer, as she might have hugged the Waterford shore closer, and by that means have gone clear of the Hope; but that, having adopted the determination to starboard her helm, she did not carry out that determination until it was too late.

To the second—We consider that the brig Hope did not contribute in any way to the collision.

To the third—We say the steamer caused the collision, by not putting her helm to the starboard, or slowing her engines in time, and that she alone was in fault.

To the fourth—We say we are agreed that the pilot of the steamer was solely in fault for the collision, and that the interference of the captain in stopping and reversing the engines, without his authority, did not contribute to the loss of the brig Hope.

The Judge then added—The facts of the case are now disposed of; but, as a very grave and important question of law has arisen—namely, whether the owners of this wrong-doing vessel, because they had a licensed pilot on board, are exempted by the statute from all the consequences of this collision, as his presence was compulsory? I reserve that question for discussion upon a day to be named, and until the discussion of that question I respite my judgment in this case.

Advocates for the brig—Dr. Townsend and Dr. Chatterton, Q.C. Proctor—Mr. Hamerton.

Advocates for the steamer—Dr. Gibbon and Dr. Elrington. Proctor—The Queen's Proctor.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Griffin was brought up in custody of Police-constable 35 A, charged with embezzling half a sovereign, the property of Mrs. Anne Doyle, and under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the prosecutrix was buying half a dozen of herrings from the prisoner, the price of which was five pence, and that she gave the half sovereign in payment. The prisoner handed it to her little girl to get the change. The prosecutrix had also sixpence with her, and did intend to give it in payment, but soon perceived her mistake. While waiting, the prisoner said she might as well take two more herrings for the penny. "Why," said the prosecutrix, "I gave you half a sovereign." The other denied the fact, and when the little girl returned she also said that it was sixpence which was given to her, and that she got the change from a boy in a house opposite. The prosecutrix then told her to go back and get her full change; but the girl then said that she had got the change from a woman in the street, and she told the prosecutrix to follow her, which she declined to do, but on the contrary gave the prisoner into custody.—She was sent for trial at the City Sessions.

Ellen Robinson was charged with having, on yesterday, assaulted one Catherine Muthall, in Brabazon-street.—She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Michael Graves, a farmer, was charged by William Collins with having assaulted him in Bridgefoot-street on yesterday, and without having given him the slightest provocation. Graves was drunk at the time.—He was fined ten shillings, or 14 days, for the assault, and two shillings, or 48 hours, for being drunk.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Ellen Byrne was charged with stealing, on yesterday morning, a purse containing £1 14s, the property of Mrs. Anna M. Beva. This lady, it appeared was in a baker's shop, in Capel-street, purchasing some bread, when the prisoner, who was standing by her, took the purse out of her pocket.—She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

James Clarke was charged by William Fitzpatrick, police-constable 104 D, with obstructing and assaulting him in the discharge of his duty, while in Bridewell-lane; also with rescuing a prisoner from his custody.—He was fined £1, or, in default of payment, ordered one month's imprisonment.

Mary Cosgrave was charged by Maria Byrne with violently assaulting her with a saucer, thereby inflicting a severe wound upon the crown of her head. The prosecutrix stated that she bled profusely, and had to go to Richmond Hospital to get the wound dressed, and that she is yet dangerously affected.—The case was remanded.

Francis Byrne was charged by Owen Gavin, a police-constable, with wantonly assaulting Police-constable 104 D.—He was fined 10s, or, in default of payment, ordered 14 days imprisonment.

AN ESTHONIAN LEGEND.—Obedient on this occasion to the commands of Old Father, most of the animals set about the performance of their task. The cock, by crowing, indicated the course which the stream was to take, and the fox, who followed him, marked it with his tail. The first furrow was drawn by the mole, the badger worked under ground, the wolf scraped up the earth with his feet and snout, the bear carried it away, and even the birds contributed their assistance. When Old Father inspected the diggings he expressed himself highly satisfied with the labourers. By way of conferring an appropriate reward on each species of merit he decreed that, in commemoration of their dirty work, the bear and the mole should look dirty for the rest of their lives, and that the wolf should always have a black snout and feet in honour of his raking. Two of the animals fell into disgrace. One was the crab, whom Old Father missed from the industrious throng, much to his anger, as he thought that a creature so liberally provided with claws, had no right to be lazy. The crab, on the other hand, having just crawled out of the mud, was much nettled at being overlooked, and profanely asked Old Father if he carried his eyes behind him. The punishment of this impertinence was the immediate transfer of the crab's own eyes to the uncomfortable position to which he had lightly referred. The other offender was a grey-plumed bird, called by the Germans the "stutzer" (fop). This delinquent, instead of taking part in the work, hopped from bough to bough, sunning his fine feathers, and rejoicing in the music of his own song. To the reproof which he received from Old Father on account of his rebellious idleness he pertly answered that he thought it would be highly discreditable to soil his beautiful plumage with such dirty work as digging. His punishment was manifold. His legs, which had previously been white, and which he had been unwilling to soil, became black; he was forbidden to quench his thirst with the water of the stream, and was obliged to remain content with the drops that hung upon the leaves; he was prohibited from singing, save on the approach of a storm, when other creatures got out of the way. The end of justice thus answered, Old Father filled the new dug bed with water, which he poured from a golden urn, and animated with his breath.—*All the Year Round.*

HALSTED.—ACTUAL TAX ON CRINOLINE.—We understand that in some of the departments of Messrs. Courtauld's factory, notices have been posted to the effect that fines will for the future be imposed upon those of the gentler sex who shall appear at their work encased in crinoline, which habit, is put forth, is in some of the various occupations of the female operatives, as offensive to decency as dangerous to persons wearing it.—*Suffolk and Essex Free Press.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Cramps—Muscular pains—Neuralgia.—At the change of seasons these distressing ailments are apt to prevail—as indigestion, sluggish circulation of cold produce and procrastinate the tortures accompanying all affections of the nerves. Those wishing speedily, effectually, and permanently to extinguish their suffering from such causes are earnestly recommended to use Holloway's Ointment and Pills; a few days' trial of which will prove to their delight that science can secure ease, and that art can substitute comfort for anguish. These remedies, once used inspire implicit confidence, and thousands, from personal experience of the ease afforded by them, have relieved their afflicted friends, by recommending the early employment and steady perseverance with these invaluable medicinal cure-alls.

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BIRTHS.

Bullen—October 31, at Kilkenny, the wife of William Bullen, Esq., of a son.

Graburn—October 30, at Owenstown, the residence of her father, Mrs. John Graburn, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

Metcalf—October 27, at Killough, county Down, the wife of Mr. S. Metcalf, of a daughter.

Mildmay—October 30, at 68, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, the Hon. Lady St. John Mildmay, of a son.

Potter—On the 2nd instant, at Belgrave-terrace, Monkstown, the wife of J. Potter, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Gahan and Townsend—October 31, at Kilgarriff Church, Clonakilty, by the Rev. J. Stewart, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Hallowell, Frederick Gahan, Esq., C. E., younger son of the late Major Gahan, and grandson of the late John Townsend, Esq., M.P., of Shipperton, county Cork, to Katherine Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Hume Townsend, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

Little and Shannon—October 4th, in New York, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, 142, East Thirty-second-street, by the Rev. M. E. Willing, Thomas Little, Esq., of New York, to Ellen, third daughter of Mr. Shannon, Kingstown.

DEATHS.

Costello—October 28, at Spring field, King's County, the residence of his son, Charles Costello, Esq., of Lismagansan, county of Mayo, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, as his amiable disposition won their esteem throughout a long life of 93 years.

Monahan—October 25, at Portumna, Mrs. Jane Monahan, relict of John Monahan, Esq., and aunt to Chief Justice Monahan.

Moore—On the 2nd instant, at Williamstown, on the 23rd year of her age, Ellen Mary Moore, the beloved daughter of Mrs. Ellen Murray, deeply and deservedly regretted by her family and a large circle of friends. Her remains will be removed for interment to Glasnevin Cemetery, on Monday morning, the 5th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock. Friends will please accept this notice.

Rothwell—October 30, at 4, Seville-place, in her 81st year, the estimable relict of the late John Rothwell, Esq., J.P., Cannonstown, county Meath.

Sikes—November 2, at 67, Manor-street, George Sikes, aged 60 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—ARRIVED—Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Esther and Mary, Gloucester, iron; Cyrus, Warren, salt and iron; Louisa Ann, Liverpool, wheat; Taunton Packet, Bridgewater, bricks; Frodsham, Roberts, Bangor, slates; Mars, Wexford, goods; Emrys, Davis, Liverpool, wheat; 21 colliers.

SAILED—George and Ellen, Garston, copper ore; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Elizabeth and Jane, Arklow, goods; Owen Cambridge, Bridgewater, oats; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Mars, Wexford, goods; Fanny, Drogheda, corn; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Margaret Jane, Newport, iron.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.—Nov. 3.
Morning, 1h 22m. Evening 1h 35m.

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